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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn

The matrimonial market is dull. Hymen can't stand the high temperature.

A two dollar bill, on which is written an advertisement for a wife, is in circulation.

Hon. David McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court, died at his residence in Indianapolis recently.

A London letter in the New York *Herald* gives the opinion of prominent English oarsmen that the Harvards must win.

A fire on Tuesday in the village of Clavernack, New York, destroyed the hotel of John H. Loore, situated within a short distance of the Hudson River Institute.

The Cincinnati and Newport railroad bridge is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Over three hundred additional men will commence work on Monday next.

The number of bales of cotton shipped over the Southwestern railroad from Columbus, Georgia, and beyond, during the year, was 62,892, against 100,745 bales the year previous.

"How far can man be trusted?" is one of the leading questions that agitate theology just now. It may be practically settled by asking almost any tailor, grocer or other trader.

We sympathize with the poor devils of the Quaker city. Misfortune never comes singly. First a fire that burned all their whisky, and now a dry spell that takes all their water. What a thirsty set!

W. S. Kimball, of Rochester, was convicted in the United States Court at Buffalo of making fraudulent returns to the Government. The verdict causes the forfeiture of tobacco machinery to the value of $20,000.

The property of the Worcester (Massachusetts) horse railroad, which has created so much discussion for the past year, was on Tuesday sold at auction by the receiver. It was bid in by a number of the members of the old company for $22,000.

A boy named Eli Nash, whose father, John Nash, formerly resided in Covington, Kentucky, committed suicide on Thursday last by hanging himself, at the residence of Mr. Huddleston, about two miles from Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky.

The Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Maine went into camp at Cushing Island, in Portland harbor, on Tuesday, under Grand Commander Charles H. McLellan. Ten commanderies are represented. They will remain in camp four days.

Miss Sneed, a North Carolina belle at White Sulphur Springs, caught her uncle, Major Bethel, in a philopena. He paid his way out with a check for $5000. What a dear old honey B! We know a young lady who will eat almonds with that gentleman any time.

An effort is being made in one of the churches in Cherokee county, Georgia, to exclude from the church all female members who wear hoops, paniers, Grecian bends, small hats, or use cosmetics, paint or other appliances to make an external show for man's illusion given.

A young married woman, who recently came into possession of twenty-eight thousand dollars, left St. Joseph, Missouri, Sunday evening, with the supposed intention of joining a young man who had left the city the same day. The woman took her greenbacks with her, and her husband has started in pursuit.

Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, late of the Confederate Cabinet, but now of England, has, after two years' appearance at the British bar, been made Queen's counsel, an honor almost without precedent in the promptitude of its bestowal. Aside from making him senior counsel in whatever cases he may be employed, the promotion will considerably add to his emoluments.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's explorations into the private infelicities of the Byron family will have a two-fold result. *Mi Lord*, the poet, will now be read by thousands who had previously neither leisure nor inclination for "jingling rhymes," and his adoring mistress, the Countess Guiccioli, or her representatives, may safely count on an extensive sale of her book.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad have arranged to carry flour from Lafayette, Indiana polis and Cincinnati to Baltimore without breaking bulk, at twenty cents per barrel cheaper than the rates to New York, by connecting with steamers at the dock, transferring without additional cost, and thence to Liverpool at the same rates as from New York to that city. It proposes, including saving of handling and forwarding, to make the rates on flour from the above places thirty cents per barrel cheaper via Baltimore than via New York to Liverpool.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that the English mode of rowing is to sit at one side of the boat—to go forward sharply, getting the hands over the toes, and taking time to adjust the oar exactly with the blade at right angles with the water, to drop it in until the water just covers the blade, and then, with a tremendous swing, pushing with the feet and almost rising from the seat, to get in all the strength at the first part, or before the oar is at right angles with the boat, doing the last part more deliberately, keeping the arms straight until the body is perpendicular, bringing the hands to the lower part of the chest, feathering nicely, and setting forward again without hanging.

NATIONALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

New Schemes and New Combinations.

The Chicago *Tribune* is one of the ablest Republican journals in the country, and was one of the first to make war on Radical proscription measures in the South. It is progressive, and takes enlarged and liberal views of most measures before the people, though Radical in some respects. In its issue of the 25th instant we find the following, which contains much of common sense, and is therefore deemed worthy of publication. In discussing political issues and the vagaries of party measures, it says:

A striking instance of partisan folly is shown in the case of the Democratic party in Ohio and Pennsylvania. That party is discussing in their States the propriety of negro suffrage, the expediency of reconstruction, the abolition of slavery, and the justice of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In Pennsylvania their candidate is "a bloated bondholder who pays no taxes, so they say nothing there upon finance and taxation; while in Ohio their candidate talks largely of the vested rights of the South destroyed by the war; denounces negro suffrage in Virginia, for which all Virginians voted; insists upon paying the debt in greenbacks, and denounces the Government for buying the bonds with greenbacks, and is generally unhappy because of the many violations of personal liberty by military arrests during the war. The performances of this party are like those of the old horse who in early life was put at work turning a wheel in the upper story of a mill for grinding tanbark. In the course of time he was released from his seclusion, and put into pasture, but his days of usefulness were gone. He forever after moved in a circle, and, even when in the broad field, would have died of starvation, had he not been fed by a nose-bag, from which he ate while he kept walking in the circle, pulling, in imagination, the old wheel-pole of the bark mill. As long as the Democratic party walks in the accustomed circle, pulling away at negro suffrage, military arrests, reconstruction, the Fifteenth Amendment, and repudiation, it must remain hopelessly imbecile in national affairs. So with any other party which fails into the hallucination that it is still grinding the mill of the past. The people are far ahead of mere office-holders and mere office-seekers. The man who earns fifteen dollars a week and requires twenty to clothe, house and feed himself and family, demands relief, and he recognizes no party allegiance which requires him to vote for Tom, Dick, or Harry, unless Tom, Dick, or Harry propose the means and avow the purpose of so restoring the revenue system that taxation shall be levied for purposes of government alone, and that that agency of government shall not be employed to raise bounties for the benefit of persons or corporations. Upon these healthful and practical questions the people are forming, and before the whirlwind of their united action all those who depend upon the names, relics and traditions and memories of the past will be swept aside to give place for those having the wisdom to grasp the living present.

In connection with the above, we submit the following extracts from an editorial article headed "New Schemes and New Combinations," in the Detroit *Free Press*, a leading Democratic journal of the North:

It is a long day to the next Presidential election. General Grant has hardly had time to return the congratulatory calls of those who claim they brought about and secured for him the Presidency. He has given no time to the real business of his office; he has not issued his first annual message; and the people are yet in doubt as to the real meaning of his letter accepting the nomination for President. Who can tell whether he is in favor of the Wells or Walker party in Virginia, or the Stokes or Senter party in Tennessee, or the Hadleas or Conservatives? And yet sundry movements are taking place, new combinations and new schemes for the succession are forming, which already look formidable, but in all these poor Grant is left out in the cold. The Conservative movement in Virginia and Tennessee carried those States triumphantly. It is true that in the former State it was understood General Grant rather favored the Conservatives, and gave the cold shoulder to the Wells or Radical party. But in Tennessee, although the President kept silent, his Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General came out boldly in favor of the Radicals, and endeavored to give Mr. Stokes, the Radical candidate for governor, such aid as was thought necessary to secure his election; but it was of no avail. The feeling was so strong in those States in favor of universal amnesty, even though coupled with universal suffrage, that it swept everything before it. The majority in both States is overwhelming. The power of the new combination, or party, is bent upon wiping out all the machinery by which the Southern States have either been kept out of Congress, or compelled to elect men whose extreme and proscriptive Radicalism was despised by a large majority of the people.

The next State where this Conservative element is to meet Radicalism at the polls, is Mississippi, and no efforts will be spared, on the part of the Republicans, to compel General Grant to feed the Radical forces. If he does this, and is defeated, as we believe he will be, it will have a decisive effect on his future. In all of the Southern States the feeling is very strong in favor of the general principles announced by the new combination or party, which is sometimes called Conservative, and at others National Republican, in contradistinction to the Radicals. In Virginia and Tennessee the most prominent positions were given to men who had, until recently, acted with the Republican party, although the mass of the voters came from those who, in former contests, called themselves Democrats. In Mississippi and Texas the contest is likely to assume the same complexion, and, so far as can now be judged of, to result in the same overwhelming defeat of Radicalism. This change in parties or new combination is likely to spread all over the reconstructed States South, and even in Kentucky we see indications that her leading men favor, rather than feel hostile to, the movement.

So far as this movement looks to the Presidential election, it is assumed, rather than declared, that it favors the nomination of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency, on a platform of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Whether it will succeed in making Mr. Chase a real candidate remains to be seen, but at all events, the future movements of those who control this new combination will be watched with intense interest by the politicians of all complexions and shades of opinion at the North.

* * *

In view of this state of things, it becomes absolutely necessary for those who assume to themselves the duty of shaping the future course and policy of the Democracy, to so do it as to consolidate, in one solid phalanx, the entire mass of those who oppose Radicalism. We really verily think opposents constitute to-day a decided majority of the voters of the whole country, North as well as South, although we concede that Radicalism has a much stronger hold in the North than in the South. If this can be done, a strictly constitutional, economical and responsible administration of national affairs can be secured. But success cannot be secured or rendered even probable without displaying more wisdom than was exhibited in the National Convention at Chicago in 1864 or at New York in 1868. The party, wherever it is in power, must look well to the character and standing of the men it places in nomination, for experience has shown that there are a very large number of voters who cordially subscribe to the general principles of the Democracy, who do not consider themselves so bound by a nomination as to surrender to the convention their right of private judgment as to the qualifications and general fitness of the candidates presented. In a national election the magnitude of the contest is such that almost all minor issues are completely overshadowed, but at other times the voters are quite apt to set party discipline at defiance.

It cannot be denied that the general tendency of public opinion in all parts of the country indicates that a great change is taking place. The elements which now seem to be in a chaotic state will, ere long, begin to assume a shape which will indicate which party is likely to win in the future. We deem it already settled that no party can succeed without inscribing upon its banner universal amnesty, and probably universal suffrage, a tariff for purposes of revenue and not protection, a speedy return to specie payments, and a most rigidly honest, faithful and economical administration of the government, to the end that our taxes may be largely diminished.

The elections which are to take place this fall are the first skirmishing preliminary to the great battle which is to take place in 1872. Every defeat of the Radicals will be hailed with joy, because it will add largely to the chances of final success.

Mississippi News.

The Germans of Natchez have organized a Humboldt Association.

The Yazoo *Democrat* gives cheering crop accounts. So does the Brookhaven *Journal*.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Barret is relieved as depot qurtermaster at Vicksburg, and ordered to Natchez.

The Ripley *Advertiser* announces Captain Stricklin and Dr. Hunt as candidates for senator and representative for Lee and Tippah counties.

Arrangements are fast being completed, by a company in this State, for the importation of white labor from Europe and the North. This labor will consist, first, of domestic servants, mechanics, experienced gardeners and practical farmers in the high lands. They will be landed in Vicksburg, and distributed thence throughout the State.

A serious difficulty took place in the town of Shubuta on last Wednesday evening, between Dr. Ira Woodward and Mr. T. McCormick, both of that place. McCormick advanced on Woodward and struck him a severe blow with his fist on the face, when Dr. Woodward drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in McCormick's face and inflicting a severe but not necessarily fatal wound.

A military commission has been ordered to meet at Corinth on the 23d proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The commission will be composed of the following officers: Captain J. F. Randolett, Captain J. M. Hamilton, Major Thomas H. Logan, Major G. Von Blutcher, Major Wm. Quinton, Major Placidus Ord, First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, Lieutenant W. J. Dawes, Judge Advocate.

An organization was formed at Jackson, the other day, under the name of the State Fair Association, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. J. M. Wesson was elected president, a vice president for each judicial district was chosen; J. H. Echols, secretary; Joshua Green, treasurer; and board of directors. A premium list will be published at once for the information of the public; and the directors will proceed forthwith to erect buildings, etc.

One day last week, says the Meridian *Gazette*, two citizens of Clarke county, Pittard and Jones, had a difficulty at DeSoto with soup negroes. Pittard was drunk, and while the disturbance was going on cut one of the negroes with a knife. The wound was a slight one and no serious injury was done the negro. Two negroes were engaged in the fight with Pittard and Jones, and after it was over they complained to Mr. Barker, who is Mayor of the town of Shubuta, and also sign of the Probate Court, desiring a warrant for the arrest of Pittard and Jones. The warrant was issued and delivered to the negroes with instructions to take it to the Deputy Sheriff, Lankford, who would make the arrest. Finding Lankford sick they went to Pittard's house, armed with guns, and finding him absent, followed him in the direction of the Chickasahay river, where they overtook him. Supposing that they intended to kill him he attempted to escape and jumped into the river. When about thirty yards from the bank they fired upon and instantly killed him.

Alabama News.

Mr. Thomas Nix, for more than thirty-five years a citizen of Columbus, died at Whistler, near Mobile, on the 17th instant, aged about seventy years.

The question of annexing Western Florida to Alabama is to be voted upon by all the people of Florida on the 2d of November.

Ex-Governor R. M. Patton is energetically at work securing the early completion of his road, leading from Decatur, Alabama, to Montgomery.

The total majority of Colonel W. C. Sherrod, Congressman elect from the Sixth Alabama District, over the combined vote of Haughey and Hinds, both Radicals, is ascertained to be more than 2700. Colonel Sherrod, during the war, was a Major on General Roddy's staff, but has had his political disabilities removed by Congress.

According to the Montgomery *Mail*, the carpet-baggers and scalawags who have been elected to Congress from Alabama are simply a disgrace to the name of representatives. They are debarred from the society of white men at home and are looked upon with contempt at Washington. Hedlis is an uneducated man, who cannot write two sentences grammatically; Buck is an unknown adventurer, who is charged with cheating negroes out of their wages. Buckley is an ex-Freedmen's Bureau Chaplain, whose ability is about equal to that of Mullins, of Tennessee. Hays, scalawag, was the laughing-stock of Montgomery when he figured in the State Senate last winter. His brain is as weak as water and his look is always averted.

The Gallatin *Examiner* pays a high tribute to ex-President Johnson, but thinks he is the last man for Tennessee to send to the United States Senate. It says:

"We do not think it requires much foresight to predict that the election of Johnson to the Senate would place Tennessee in a condition of antagonism to the powers that be most unfortunate, and we raise our voice against it. While we feel every sentiment of gratitude to him for his manly attitude on various questions, we insist that we are not required in honor to imperil our future peace by espousing his private quarrels with the Administration and the Radical leaders. His election would commit Tennessee to his individual fortunes and so mix us up with his personal grievances that they would be inseparable. It is not even improbable that our poor old war-worn State might again be placed under military surveillance. Some may think it very brave to defy all this, and scout the idea, but he is a dull reader of the times who can not see the rapidity with which power moves and overrides everything in its way. A fortnight could change our now peaceful civil government to a Satrapy."

Tennessee News.

Small streams all drying up in the country.

Water is twenty-five cents per barrel at Clarksville.

G. R. Harris is a candidate for sheriff of Montgomery county.

Next session at Stewart College begins Monday, September 6.

Nashville is bare of ice. Only three car loads are received daily.

Corn in Greene county is suffering severely toward the Virginia line.

Owing to the scarcity of water, ale and beer are in great demand at Clarksville.

The reports from fifty-eight counties show an enrollment of 128,822 in free schools.

The next session of the Clarksville female academy commences Monday, September 6.

A free colored school, well attended, is in successful operation at Dresden, in Weakly county.

Morgan county has free schools in every civil district, and one in every sub-district but one.

Maury county reports 4004 enrolled in the free schools, of which 1623 are in colored schools.

Bishop Feehan is expected to visit Knoxville, in a short time, to consecrate the Cemetery which has been purchased by the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Thomas J. Munford, of Clarksville, died very suddenly on the 14th instant, of congestion of the lungs.

In Cumberland county Governor Senter received 183 votes and Stokes 155, giving Senter a majority of thirty votes.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says that there will be a thorough re-investigation of the School Fund business in the next Legislature.

The storm at Pulaski the other day uprooted many trees, blew down chimneys, and overturned vehicles on the streets. Two negroes were severely wounded.

The Knoxville girls have put a veto on courting and moonlight rides on account of the dust and hot weather. No more matrimony until the mercury falls to 70°.

One day during the past week Mr. Phelps, of Como, was thrown from his horse against a tree, and very badly mangled, from which he died in a few days.

The rumor that Governor Senter was about to call a meeting of the old Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment is attributed to operators in State bonds.

Rev. L. F. Drake, Presiding Elder of the Jonesboro' District, preached his farewell sermon to the members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greeneville last Sabbath.

A match game of base ball will be played between the Lightfoot Base Ball Club of Clarksville and the Red Jacket Base Ball Club of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on Monday next.

Andrew Johnson is going to spend a short season at Red Sulphur Springs, in Middle Tennessee. As there is strong opposition to his political aspirations in that part of the State, it is surmised that the visit has some reference to politics rather than to his personal health.

Miss Annie Barnett, of Stewart county, committed suicide on the 19th instant by hanging herself. She exhibited signs of insanity some months ago, and her self-destruction may be attributed to this cause. She was an amiable, accomplished, and beautiful young lady.

Summons have been served on several of the officers and employes of the M. & L. Railroad, and also on some of the passengers of the ill-fated train, to appear before the Grand Jury on the second Tuesday in September, for the purpose of investigating the late Budd's Creek disaster.

The Cumberland has declined to nine inches on the shoals, and is still falling slowly. The Tennessee is also very low; at the shallowest parts with only eight inches of water. Navigation is, of course, stopped, much to the hindrance of parties who are waiting supplies of iron and merchandise.

An atrocious attempt at murder was made on Tuesday night last, on two citizens who were passing along the road just after dark, in the northern part of Henry county. It was at the same spot, near Mrs. R. Martin's, where an unknown man was murdered about two years ago, and which, up to this time, has remained unrevealed.

Affairs in Tennessee are about as quiet now as they have ever been in its history. Intolerance and proscription of any kind is almost unheard of, and, bating the newspaper discussions concerning the United States Senatorship, and whether there will be a convention or not, the material interest of the State mainly occupies the attention of the people.

The Pulaski *Citizen* says: "The question as to who shall be United States Senator in place of Fowler is occupying a good deal of attention. The indications are that, although Andy Johnson will fight desperately for the place, he will be defeated by some one of the Old Line Whigs recently elected, whose elevation to the place would conciliate rather than irritate old party bitterness."

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* says: "There is no starting news to tell of the conflict between the East Tennessee and Georgia, and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads and the United States, in regard to the Receivership appointed by the Government for those roads. President Callaway has declined to surrender the roads, and the defendants are quietly waiting for the Government to make the next move."

A negro was hanged within one hundred yards of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, near Dresden, Tuesday morning, for outraging the person of a young lady who lived within a short distance of that place. They stuck a card upon his dead body, on which was inscribed: "He who dares touch or cuts down this body shall share the same fate."

A Conservative member of the new Legislature writes to the Nashville *Banner* as follows: "Before the war I was with you on the old issues—we are together now. I applaud very much your effort to prevent our victory from being considered a partisan victory. So far from being any thing of the kind, it is a victory of a liberal party over a proscriptive party."

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Colonel Stokes gives, as his opinion, that the Legislature just elected in Tennessee will refuse to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, notwithstanding the promises made by Governor Senter to the contrary. This, however, is said to be put out by Stokes for the purpose of exciting the Administration against the successful party in Tennessee."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says Colonel Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, has taken charge, as Receiver for the Government, of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads for the purpose of securing the debt of six hundred thousand dollars due the Government for rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

A Nashville telegram says: "A convention to amend the constitution will doubtless be called immediately after the convening of the Legislature, although the opinion obtains among the best lawyers of the State that the Legislature has full power in itself to make the necessary changes in the organic law, especially in relation to the removal of political disabilities from the whites now disfranchised."

The Nashville *Press and Times* says: "An item is going the rounds that eleven hundred murderers are at large in this State. We do not know who set this delicate lie afloat; but we do know that the desire for that sort of items that pervades the Northern press keeps it going. It may have been put forth by some zealous member of an immigration society. It is so well calculated to help that cause. The thing is absurd, it does not merit the attention of sensible people, and we think it has about swung the circle."

The Nashville *Banner* says: "The Memphis *Appeal*, which is understood to be connected with a Middle Tennessee paper in a public printing "Ring," is making desperate efforts to have its pecuniary interests advanced in the *Banner*. We have no room at present for "dead matter," but as the *Appeal* appears to be very little read in Memphis, and still less out of it, we'll be magnanimous enough to give it the benefit of this gratuitous notice."

A protracted meeting at Harmony, Robertson county, under the direction of Revs. W. G. Inman and R. A. Massey, came to a close on last Sunday with a result of thirty professions and twenty-seven added to the church. Revs. F. C. Plaster and W. S. Adams held a meeting last week at Rock Springs, in Robertson county, with very satisfactory results; also at Mount Herman, in Montgomery county, a revival was recently held by Revs. M. G. Carney and S. A. Holland, with the result of upward of twenty-five conversions.

Mr. John Hitz, Consul General of Switzerland, at Washington, has gone to Grundy county, where some fifty-four families of Swiss emigrants have been located. The emigrants report that they are having a great deal of trouble regarding the titles to the lands purchased by them. It appears that the former owners of the lands sold them to the emigrants with the statement that the validity of the title was beyond question. After the buyers had cleared the ground and built their homes, and were looking forward to future years of peace, prosperity and happiness, in their new homes, their dream of bliss is now rudely disturbed by suits at law brought against them by parties claiming that the titles sold the Swiss are not valid. In accordance with his duty to the Swiss settlers, Mr. Hitz is visiting Grundy county to arrange the trouble, if possible, and to use his influence in protecting the rights of his countrymen.

Arkansas News.

The Chicot *Press* is again in operation.

Crawford county is raising splendid tobacco.

People in Fulton county complain of high taxes.

The postoffice at Greenwood has been discontinued.

The Fort Smith *Herald* complains of poor mail facilities.

Colonel John R. Llewellen, of Chicot is stricken with paralysis.

Five of the present Board of Aldermen in Little Rock are negroes.

The people of Monroe county object to the introduction of Chinese labor.

James Roy, Esq., a citizen of eastern Arkansas since 1827, died recently in St. Francis county.

Large quantities of timothy and Hungarian hay have been raised and saved in Sebastian county this year.

Mr. England, of Van Buren, went to Ohio in May to put a ferry-boat under contract, and has not since been heard from.

Izard county, one of the largest in the State, has one water power, cheap, rich land, and needs enterprise and capital to develop it.

Colonel Sappington, canvassing agent for the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad, reports meeting with much encouragement.

The people of Fort Smith think that their city would go ahead rapidly, but for the large property holders. That's what's the matter with Memphis.

A difficulty occurred at a barbecue on Taylor's creek a few days since, in which a man named Trembie was slightly cut by a man named Blackberry Johnson.

A meeting was held in Rome-Clark county, last week, for the purpose of raising money to clean out the Missouri river and make it navigable to that point. Several hundred dollars were subscribed.

Our merchants, says the Des Arc *Citizen*, are beginning to make preparations for an active fall and winter trade. From present indications we predict a larger business for Des Arc this season, counted by dollars and cents, than any previous one, before or since the war.

A man by the name of Loring was found hanging to a limb near the residence of Captain Anderson, between Moro and Cotton Plant, about two weeks since. He had been hanging full three months, and was only recognized by his clothing. He disappeared while the militia were operating in that section.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, is to be pushed forward to completion at once. All differences have been settled and all obstacles are removed. Josiah Caldwell, agent for the contractors, says the work will be hurried on as rapidly as men and money can do it. One thousand laborers and proposals for grubbing, grading, etc., are advertised for in another column.

In regard to the crops around Fort Smith, the *Herald* says: "Never have we seen the crops look so promising. The corn crop is as fine as it has ever been, and cotton all looks well and clean—in some places, from recent rains, it has grown too fast, and may need 'topping.' Planters are cheerful and hopeful of a big yield, plenty of corn and pork, hog and hominy, and enough cotton to bring in the cash and a full supply of the good things of life; and our farmers, as a general thing, owe no man anything. With the present crop prospects as we have them before them, we see no reason why we should not have a heavy fall trade."

The DeWitt *Sentinel* says: "The sale of delinquent lands for non-payment of taxes closed on Saturday, and was by far the largest ever offered in this county—there being about twenty-seven hundred and fifty tracts, a very large portion of which sold—only the sloby prairie and the low, wet and overflowed lands reverting to the State. The heaviest purchaser was J. G. Quertermous, Esq., who bought for himself and others about twenty-five thousand acres. About twenty thousand acres were purchased by parties living in Illinois, and we are gratified to learn that a number of families are expected this fall from Sangamon, Mercer, Hancock and other counties. We have reliable information of a large immigration from Kentucky and Tennessee."

The British Emigration Commissioners state that in 1868 the Irish people in the United States sent to their friends in Ireland the enormous sum of £530,564, or about two millions six hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars in money and prepaid passages. The Irish emigration is falling off, but the decrease is more than made up by the English, who are now coming over in large numbers.

A letter to a New York paper states that there are now about 200,000 contributing members of the Order of Odd Fellows on this continent, comprised in 3400 lodges. Total receipts of the order in two years, nearly 25,000,000; aggregate amount expended in the same time for relief of the distressed, burial of the dead, succor to the widow, and education of the orphans, about $2,000,000.

A letter from White Sulphur Springs to the New York *Herald* says: "The palm of beauty among this host of beauties seemed, however, narrowed down, by general consent, to two fair contestants—both blondes—Miss Vance of Louisville, and Miss Schuyler of New York. If your correspondent had been elected umpire, he would, without doing violence to his rules of conscience, have decided in favor of the claims of the latter of the rival belles."

MEDICAL.

HOW ARE YOU?

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becomes thin and porous produces these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicates the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a purgative. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memp is by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Boston. aug24lw

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES

323 1-2 and 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

We are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of style, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where made power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third more than any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Stimpson's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 49 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested to be far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to the vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 to 8 p. m.

DR. J. H. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

L. G. WARREN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jyr

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL. S. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand A full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
200 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Lt. Sugar.
300 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kits. and cans.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (K. & M. Ky. pcs. Landeman, and J. & B. Pcs.)
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
200 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Rosin and grass Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whiskey.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your favors, and promise by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

augl6dw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

S. M. NELSON. GEO. F. TITUS.

NELSON & TITUS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

WE are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also solicit a share of the business of the Planters of the South. All cotton consigned to us insured, unless otherwise directed.

augl6dw

J. J. RAWLINGS JNO. L. WEBB.

JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. 1y

T. B. DILLARD, H. A. PINSON,
J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearer to them. ☞ Instructions strictly adhered to. ☜

augl6

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN.
T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Street,

Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

augl6

F. LANE. VIRGIL V. MOORE.
Of W. Lane & Co. Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. augl6

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

Produce and Commission Merchants

No. 4 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. 1y

D. H. TOWNSEND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished Customers. augl6

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. H. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
REN MAY, Secretary.
F. S. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb. W. B. Galbreath.
D. H. Townsend. Tom Bruce.
H. S. Jones. Lo'ts Hanauer.
E. P. Rice. A. Vacaro.
N. Pontalba.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. 1y

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

Directors:

D. H. Townsend. J. J. Busby.
J. G. Lonsdale. E. Hyde.
G. Rambaut. S. P. McNutt.
C. P. Porter. J. F. Frank.
C. G. Ward. R. H. Hardaway.
A. Vacaro. J. C. Ne

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Taste Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 149 Main; A. Smith & Co., 322 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 161 Main, and M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug18

BOARD.

BOARDING—Large and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 132 Madison street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. aug26

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. jy28

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable brick Residence in Chelsea; eight rooms, good cisterns and necessary outbuildings. Apply to THOMAS A. BUFORD, 257 Main street.

FOR RENT—The large and commodious Store-house, No. 196 Main street. Fixtures for dry goods complete. Apply to Wm. D. Stephens, 22 Madison street. aug27

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Overker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy19

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1

REWARD.

$25 REWARD—Lost or strayed from my (Cox) residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to me.

aug7 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation in a Cotton or Commission House, by a first-class accountant. Best references given. Address J., care Avalanche. aug26

WANTED—A good gardener can find a situation by applying to the undersigned. Recommendation required.

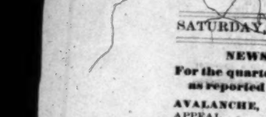
MATT. MONAGHAN, aug25 No. 5, Fock st. Jefferson street.

WANTED—Twenty-five good cloak and dress makers, two bonnet-hole makers, several apprentices, and three or four first-class milliners, at H. KREMER'S, aug22 253 Main street.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL, BROS. & CO., aug11 19 Union street.

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms per months, Miss A. R. C., care of Captain J. R. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy2

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jy2



SATURDAY.... AUGUST 28, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 30, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,200 00
POST,	1,804 66

OUR friends in Mississippi—the old Democratic veterans with whom we have so long warred against Whiggery, Know-nothingism and Radicalism—are marching up to the great issues of the day in solid phalanx under the name of National Republicans. We do not like the name they have assumed—the sign by which they hope to conquer. The name "Republican" is suggestive of outlawry, despotism, carpet-baggery and scalawaggery. The name "Republican" is as odious to Democrats as "Democrat" can possibly be to Republicans. A large majority of those who support the Conservative ticket in Mississippi will be Democrats, and we do not think they ought to be forced to swallow a name suggestive of all that is despicable. This same thing occurred in Virginia, and it is the only thing that mars the brilliant victory achieved in that proud old Commonwealth. But beggars are not generally fastidious in taking alms, and it seems our friends in Mississippi, so they secure reconstruction, liberty, and peace, do not care much as to the means by which they secure the result. In making the sacrifice, and consenting to rally under the flag of Conservative Republicans, Union Republicans, Liberals, and National Republicans, we presume our friends were actuated by the belief that such a name would draw to their standard a large portion of the decent Radicals who are turning away with loathing and disgust from AMES and ALCORN, and who, tired of continued strife, have freed themselves of all political alliances, and are willing and eager to connect themselves with a live organization which combines progress and liberality. The contest in Mississippi will be bitter, personal, and malignant. Our Conservative friends are exhibiting wisdom, sagacity, liberality, and statesmanship. Public meetings are being held in the various counties of the State for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 8th of September. The county conventions are represented as being large and enthusiastic. Every meeting yet held recognizes all the consequences of the war, the death of secession, the freedom of the slaves, their admission to the ballot, the necessity of the Union to the happiness of the South as well as of the North. It is a complete surrender of everything that the rebellion sought for, and it asks but one small favor in return. It begs the privilege of coming back into the Union and working for its advancement and glory side by side with the North, East and West. Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty are its motto. To a party full of such just and honorable sentiments it is folly for the Radical faction to oppose itself. Justice, forgiveness and liberality are sure to win the day, in the long run, against injustice, cherished malice and narrow-mindedness. The BUTLERS and BOUTWELLS will fight against it in vain; and the more the President permits himself to be identified with their side the worse it will be for his reputation. In a few weeks Mississippi will be in a blaze. Public speakers have already taken the stump. Hon. E. JEFFORDS and Sergeant J. WILLIAMS, a celebrated colored orator, have made out a list of appointments. They address the people at Okolona on Tuesday next, at Corinth on Thursday, Holly Springs on Saturday, and at Grenada on Monday, the 6th of September. A large meeting was held at Brandon a few days ago, at which Judge JEFFORDS made a powerful speech. In speaking of the infamous despot, General AMES, who is a candidate for United States Senator, and who will scruple at no outrage to secure his election, Judge JEFFORDS said: "He turned out of office your Probate Judge, Dr. CATCHINGS, an honest man, a good citizen, a gentleman of character and intelligence, and put in his place a *thief!*" This had a telling effect upon the crowd, because all knew it to be true, and they knew also that though AMES knew of the base conduct of that thief he still keeps him in office!' A colored orator, recently from Tennessee, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, then addressed the meeting with like effect. His experience with carpet-baggers in the State of Tennessee was given in a manner calculated to open the eyes of his race in that State. He urged his color to co-operate with the Conservatives in the coming election, in order that they might have peace and live in harmony with the *bona fide* people of the State. He was severe on carpet-baggers. He was a soldier in the Federal army, and his position is in happy contrast with that of ABEL ANDERSON, who was hunting up guns in Jefferson county during the war to arm the Confederacy with. Mr. WILLIAMS is a fine speaker, and a man of excellent sense. Hon. AMOS DRANE (colored), from Madison county, then spoke with telling effect. He was a Radical last year, and a member of the Constitutional Convention. But now he is arrayed against the Radicals, having seen their villainy and being satisfied it is to the interest of his race that the Conservatives should succeed. We bid our friends in Mississippi God speed. We hope their triumph will be as brilliant as that which has just made Tennessee free. The AVALANCHE will keep its readers fully posted as to the progress of the contest in Mississippi, and will give all its influence to the success of its old Democratic friends and patrons, whether they make the fight under the banner of Democracy, National Republicans, Conservatives, Union Republicans, or Liberals.

IN OUR Thursday morning's issue we endeavored to point out the past and present condition of Memphis, and now propose to say something about her future, and those things that must be done to relieve us of some of the drawbacks under which we are now laboring. In that article we showed the inadequacy of capital to the wants of our trading community; that the last crop of cotton sold in Memphis realized thirty millions dollars, and that part of the crop now growing, which would be sold in Memphis, would probably realize forty millions dollars. It is scarcely necessary to say that our banking capital of two millions, after the new Union and Planters' Bank gets under way, is not enough to answer the purposes of our actual wants in view of our mercantile and manufacturing interests. The field is an open and broad one, with prospects of safe investments and large and remunerative profits, and capitalists who send their money here will be more than satisfied with what it realizes. That we must have more capital is certain, and the question is, how and from where shall we get it? Unwise legislation in former days has driven the capital of our own people from our State, by establishing a legal rate of interest so much lower than in other States, and attached such strict usury laws, with no right of an agreed or conventional rate above six per cent. Therefore our capitalists sent their money to adjoining States, where they could legally contract for and receive ten per cent. per annum. Cheap money is what we want, and whenever the legal rate is made lower than in other States, the money naturally flows to those States for investment, leaving an inadequate amount at home to supply our wants; and hence we are forced into the hands of "shavers," who charge big rates because of the inadequate supply, and the risk they take for loss in violating the law. Our banks generally charge at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on local paper, which is regarded as cheap enough under existing circumstances, but cannot supply the amount. If our next Legislature, in their wisdom, will make a conventional rate of interest at ten per cent., we venture the prediction that an amount of capital will flow into our State which will prevent the rate ever exceeding that sum, except, perhaps, in time of panic. It is strange that the opposition to a conventional rate of interest has generally come from our planters. Now we ask them if they don't want cheap money, if necessity requires them to negotiate for it on their growing crops? Then we ask if any of them have raised money through their merchants at the legal rate of six per cent? We answer, emphatically, *no*. Some have paid twelve, and some even eighteen or twenty-four per cent. Then would it not be best to make a conventional rate of ten per cent., and in the event of no contract let the legal rate continue at six per cent? If that be done, we venture the assertion that an ample supply of capital can always be found in our State, at rates not exceeding ten per cent., and as the supply increases or demand lessens, the rate will be lower. When that shall have been done we may look for greater prosperity amongst our merchants, planters and manufacturers. It is hoped that our Legislature, at their next session, will pass an act in conformity to the laws of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, etc., which States are now drawing our capital from us because it can be legally loaned there at ten per cent., while we are paying twelve to twenty-four per cent. on account of the inadequate supply at home. No merchant can sell his goods as cheap when he pays too high rates for money, nor loan it to planters at less than it cost him. Let our Legislature remedy this great incubus on our prosperity, and relieve us of the onerous "Merchants' tax;" then pass a law relieving all manufacturing companies from taxation for ten years, and Tennessee will, in a few years, show a degree of prosperity she has never known. Of our local affairs too much has been said about high taxation and rents of improved property not paying the taxes. Such assertions are all bosh, unless on particular streets or localities the tax for paving in front of the property was included. The paving is now done, and will not have to be relaid for many years. Then we had a heavy jail tax to pay, for the past two years, which will not be repeated in our lifetime. We assert that taxes are no higher in Memphis than in any other new and prosperous city, if you except the paving and jail tax. Unless the Board of Aldermen make an effort to stop the caving of the river back below the mouth of Wolf, the day is near at hand when our paved wharf, which has cost so much money, will be in the river. We want waterworks, not only to supply family wants, but to supply manufactories. No city can become a manufacturing center without an abundant and constant supply of water. Let these things be done, and Memphis will soon show a degree of prosperity she has never known.

ONE or two newspapers in Tennessee are conveniently obtuse as to the issue decided in the late contest. Governor SENTER, the Legislature and the thunder tones of the people will inform these noddy-doddies in a few weeks what was meant by the late magnificent victory, what issues were involved and intended to be met by the people interested, and why they did so, with a resounding blast and an ear-piercing voice, that they wanted peace, that they were sick of white disfranchisement, that they conceded colored enfranchisement, and desired Universal Suffrage. The politician, the member of the Legislature, the aspirant for future honors, plainly spoke in Tennessee who would dare to disregard the fulminations of the people by attempting to disfranchise the negro in Tennessee, will be buried so deep beneath the mountain of scorn and indignation, that the hand of the resurrection will never find the lost and damned recusant. If the negroes of Tennessee were to be disfranchised by the next Legislature, a new flame would burst out in the North. New life would be given to Radicalism. It would furnish the very pretext our enemies desire. We warn the people of Tennessee against the volcano over which they are treading. If you value your own peace—if you wish to see Texas and Mississippi in the Union—if you would see your Conservative friends in Virginia and Arkansas ascend to power—put the seal of your indignation upon the miserable creatures whose councils are ruin and death. As a faithful sentinel upon the watchtower, we warn the people of our own loved Tennessee and Southland of the evils that are in store for them if they heed the voice of the malcontents, the breeders of strife and the enemies to peace. The proposition to disfranchise the negro is an inequity, a monstrous crime. We admonish the people of the ruin and sorrow that will be meeted out to them if the hellish policy of these evil-doers should be consummated. Time heals the wounds of the bruised heart, and time also eradicates unkindness and malignity; and for some time past the people of the North have been counselling moderation and liberality toward the South; but if our people, who are yearning, craving, pining for peace, wish to see all magnanimity and liberality abandoned; if they wish to see themselves and their sister States bedeviled with new expedients, harrassed and tortured, let them heed the infernal proposition to disfranchise the negro. Such a crime would be the spark to the magazine, and the Northern heart would explode in wrath and consuming fury. Such an outrage would defeat our friends in Mississippi and Texas, now struggling against despotism and for freedom; it would dry up all sympathy for the disfranchised in poor, bleeding Arkansas, and the thumbscrews would be tightened in Virginia. It would dry up the fountains of peace which have recently commenced sending forth their pelucid waters. To enfranchise the whites in Tennessee and at the same time disfranchise the blacks, the negro agitation, which had nearly expired, would be reawakened, and the whole matter of reconstruction, together with its attendant turmoil and excitement. Disfranchise the black man in Tennessee, and the Radicals of the North are welded together by hooks of steel. Is there no thunderbolt "red with uncommon wrath" to shiver the headlong, uncalculating mad-caps who are imperilling the whole South? The people of Tennessee, in unmistakable tones, in the recent election, voted for Universal Suffrage, and woe to the little squeaking editors who have raised their voice against their behests; woe to Governor SENTER if he should attempt to stifle the swelling tide; woe to the member of the Legislature who would turn traitor and jeopardize the happiness and liberties of his constituents; and woe to the political aspirant who, regardless of the verdict which the people of Tennessee have written across the sky in unmistakable letters of fire, dare to oppose tranquility, prosperity and Universal Suffrage.

WE publish in this morning's AVALANCHE two able articles, one from the Chicago *Tribune*, the old organ of Radicalism, and the other from the Detroit *Free Press*, the old and reliable Democratic central organ for the State of Michigan. A perusal of these articles will show that the movement inaugurated in the South for a union and consolidation of all the conservative elements of the country is regarded with favor. In speaking of the situation a contemporary forcibly puts the issue as follows: "The party that now plants itself upon the platform of Universal Suffrage is secure of the future, whatever present mutations it may undergo. The drift of events is conclusively in the direction of the largest franchise. Whatever men may think of the political aspirations of the Chief Justice of the United States, they cannot deny to him forecast and sagacity in his endeavors to bring the Democratic party up to the point of accepting universal or impartial suffrage as one of the inevitable results of taking the negro out of thraldom and bestowing the ballot the rights of a citizen. So much conceded and made sure by the guaranties of the constitution and laws, the remaining step which is required to put him upon political level with the white citizen must follow. The main issues in the recent canvasses in Virginia and Tennessee was that of impartial suffrage for both white and black. The Radicals, while insisting that the blacks, as a loyal element, should not be restricted in the privilege of the ballot, were not ready to put it in the hands of those who had forfeited it by their rebellion. The Conservatives declared themselves in favor of the removal of all restrictions, and they carried the elections by overwhelming majorities; the blacks no longer apprehensive that they were to be deprived of the privilege, largely voting with them, and thus allaying the fears of the moderate Republicans and Democrats that the negro vote would be cast solidly for the Radical ticket. It is simply fraud to claim the result in those States as a Democratic victory, because it was secured upon the very proposition that the Democrats stupidly confront and oppose in every Northern State. And now that the elections are over, the people of Virginia and Tennessee are so well satisfied, that they will insist upon the recognition of Universal Suffrage in the National Convention of whatever party they may be invited to act with. If the Democratic party does not change front on this question there will spring up a third party, alike opposed to the ultraism of the Radicals and the obstinate prejudices of Northern Democracy, which will sweep the country like a whirlwind in 1872.

THE cause of Universal Suffrage is gloriously onward. It is spreading like wildfire. It is contagious. Virginia seems to have inoculated all her sisters. The old Democratic fodders of Arkansas are gradually taking their appropriate positions among the advocates of Universal Suffrage, and the Radical papers are fast succumbing to the overwhelming feeling which demands peace and tranquility. The *Journal*, a Radical paper printed at Duvall's Bluff, is out openly for Universal Suffrage. It says:

We venture the assertion that there are not twelve, though disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, except, say, fifty-hundred men in the State who, by the provisions of the constitution are disfranchised. Can disfranchised by law? It is time that the narrow, proscriptive policy advocated by the Republicans, which disfranchises so many of our land-owning, tax-paying and substantial citizens, was abandoned. It is contrary to the platform and principles of the National Republican party, and finds no supporters save those who do not wish to see the Union restored and peace and harmony prevail. We never can bring about this desirable state of affairs by keeping our people separated, politically by a line of color, and placing the better class of our citizens under a ban for which there is no authority found in our platform, and which by far the larger part of the people, as a whole, consider a persecution no longer to be tolerated. Enfranchise the disfranchised. Give them the rights they are entitled to by a constitution of your own making, and this question of suffrage will drop from our politics. Those now fretting under an unjust yoke will see, late though it be, that we were sincere in our professed desires for peace and the harmonious reconstruction of our State, and joining hands they will in future labor for the development of our State. This done, and not till then, may we look to see her take the position her natural resources entitle her to in the sisterhood of States.

Latest Arkansas News.

The crops in White county are excellent.

Colonel William Hicks died at Searcy on the 18th.

Scarlet fever is on the rampage in White county.

Ice-water is twenty-five cents per drink at Devall's Bluff.

Hacks will run between Devall's Bluff and Madison by the first of October.

The negroes of Devall's Bluff are complained of as exceedingly noisy in their religious exercises.

The Clerk and Sheriff of Perry county are under arrest—the one for forgery and the other for defalcation.

Work will be commenced on the Cairo and Fulton railroad early in September.

There is some radical defect in the Arkansas mails. The *White County Record*, of the 14th, did not reach the AVALANCHE office until the 27th. Other papers were fully as much behind.

The Governor has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of the two men, Kemp and Dowdy, who shot Mr. Marion Hulsey, in Oil Trough Bottom, a few weeks since. This, in connection with the rewards offered by citizens of the county, amounts to seven hundred dollars.

Holland C. Mustain escaped from the officer who had him in charge, whilst undergoing a trial for the shooting of Major Burt, a short time since. There was a charge of a similar kind against him for the death of some one in Franklin county, which took place a year or two ago. It is said it was from this he was flying more than on account of the death of Major Burt.

The *Searcy Record* says: "There were 1748 tracts of land advertised for sale; of these seven hundred and twenty-five were sold, five hundred and twenty-three reverted to the State, and of the balance the majority had paid and held receipts; the rest of them that had not receipts paid previous to the day of sale. The clerk, we learn, was by far the heaviest purchaser; a thing which was not done when our officials were chosen by the people. We also learn that this same poor "worm" placed several tracts of land, that happened to prove valuable, to his own account, which had been purchased by other parties.

Latest Tennessee News.

The distillery of Charles Nelson, at Nashville, was destroyed by fire on the 26th instant.

There are at present confined in the penitentiary about five hundred and forty prisoners.

The mammoth balloon, Hercules, being made in Nashville by Mr. Allen, will be finished next week.

The members of the Labor Union in Nashville are talking of bringing out a candidate for Mayor.

The Clarksville *Chronicle* thinks there will not be more than half a crop of tobacco in that section this year.

The Knoxville *Whig* gives currency to a rumor that Colonel D. M. Nelson, Assessor of that District, has been removed fromoffice.

Fifty-four Swiss families, who recently located in Grundy county, are having the titles to their lands disputed, and much uneasiness is felt in that section lest they be swindled out of their homes.

The Nashville *American* sustains the Milan *Times* in the claim that the next Legislature shall provide for the redemption of the notes issued by the State Bank of Tennessee while the State was in the hands of the Confederates.

Calvin Logston, who was recently convicted of murder, in Fentress county, Tennessee, is only twenty-two years of age, and confesses to the commission of eight murders. He narrowly escaped lynching in Fentress, and has been taken to Knoxville for safe keeping.

Colonel Folsom, who was ordered to take charge of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Virginia railroads, on the refusal of Colonel Callaway to turn them over, has asked further instructions from the authorities at Washington.

A Nashville druggist and his neighbor, a barber, awoke the other morning to find, to their great astonishment, that their sign-posts had changed places during the night previous. The druggist was thus represented as being prepared to lather and shave, and the barber as having on hand a full supply of all kinds of drugs and perfumery.

HAVANA.

The War in Cuba—Arrival of a United States War Vessel.

HAVANA, August 27.—During the months of July and August no vessel of war of the United States has landed at Havana.

Intelligence received here from Los Lunas states that Colonel Genegozl, with his convoy, had reached that town safely.

A schooner, in the service of the Insurgents, recently landed a cargo of arms at Seville bay, in the southern part of the Eastern Department.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The river is stationary, with two feet and ten inches in the canal. The Glasgow takes the freight of the Indiana South to-day. Arrived: P. W. Strader.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Departed: Belle Memphis. The weather is warm.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—The river is stationary, with five and a-half feet in the channel.

ERIE.

ERIE, August 27.—In the suits of the *Republican* office against the Erie Typographical Union for conspiracy and libel, the grand jury returned not a true bill in both cases.

HALIFAX.

Movements of Prince Arthur.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—Prince Arthur was entertained to-day on board the French frigate Lemiranus by Rear Admiral Negotte and officers.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 27.—Mountain Boy was beaten in a trot yesterdayby George Palmer. Time, 2:27¼, 2:28, 2:29 and 2:29. The Boy took the third heat.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Arrival of President Johnson and Federal Fleetings—Toomey and Ryder on a Mission—Excitement in DeKalb County—Attempted Arrest of the Murderer Hathaway—A Citizen Shot and Killed.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Ex-President Johnson, accompanied by Colonel John Williams, arrived here from East Tennessee to-day, and will remain until Monday. Efforts are being made to get a speech out of him as to his views on State politics. He does not conceal the fact that he is a candidate for the Senate.

A good deal of excitement exists about a meeting of Stokes' leading supporters, which was held to-day. Maynard, Sugar Hamilton, and fifteen or twenty of the most extreme members of the last Legislature were present. The proceedings were kept as secret as possible, but enough leaked out to show that the chief matters discussed were the reorganisation of the Radical party in the State, so as to throw out all the Senter Republicans, the preparation of a memorial to Congress, and the disposition of the Federal offices after the Senter incumbents have been removed. Ryder and Pomeroy are both in town. Good rains here.

A large and well armed posse of citizens in DeKalb county surrounded Hathaway in a cave. One of the party attempted to enter the cave and was shot and killed.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, August 27.—Fine rains fell to-day, Mercury at ten a.m., 92°; at four p.m., 80°. Prospect of more rain.

Ex-President Johnson arrived this morning, on his way to Red Sulphur Springs. He will remain in Nashville for several days.

Horace Maynard, Hamilton, of Shelby, Thornburg, of Jefferson, and other leading Radicals, arrived this morning and held a meeting this afternoon. The object of the meeting has not transpired. Various rumors are afloat; one, that they are to take steps for a thorough reorganization of the Republican party, and as a necessary incident thereto, demand the removal of all the Senter office-holders in the State. Another is that they contemplate, during Senter's absence, seizing the State government. The latter is hardly probable. The majority of those present are members of the late Legislature.

HELENA.

A Political Sensation in Arkansas—Meaning of the Writ Quo Warranto against Johnson—A Cotton Factory to be Established—New Cotton.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

HELENA, ARK., August 27.—It is generally believed here that the writ of *quo warranto*, issued by Attorney General John R. Montgomery, at the instance of Governor Clayton, and against Lieutenant Governor Johnson, has a political meaning. Governor Johnson is the leader of the seceders from the Radical party in Arkansas, and has taken a bold stand against the Clayton faction. He was duly elected Lieutenant Governor on the 13th of March, 1869, but failed to qualify within the fifteen days required by the Constitution, taking the oath of office, however, on the 5th of May, 1869, immediately after having been informed of the approval of the present State Constitution by Congress. These are the ostensible grounds for issuing the writ. Very few of the State officers—not even Governor Clayton himself—qualified until after the approval of the Constitution by Congress, and public opinion inclines to the belief that the *quo warranto* proceeding against Johnson is a *coup d'etat* of Clayton to intimidate the seceders. The writ was issued on the 16th inst., and is made returnable before the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, on the 23d day of November, 1869. If Johnson could be pushed from his Deputy Governor's seat it would be convenient to the Senatorial ambition of the Governor; but the Lieutenant Governor will not be bluffed; besides, he is backed by the people of the State.

Steps are being taken to establish a cotton factory in Helena.

The weather was excessively sultry to-day, with masses of thunder and clouds in the afternoon, but no rain. The night is pleasant.

The second bale of new cotton was received to-day.

LOUISVILLE.

Stokes' Operations in Washington—Sensational Rumors—Agricultural Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The *Courier-Journal's* Washington special says the Governor elect of Tennessee, on hearing that Stokes is here to get the President to remove office-holders who voted the Conservative ticket in the recent State elections, denied that he (Senter) had come on to induce the President not to heed Stokes; but he adds that it will be a great outrage if any office-holder is removed for any such reason. Senter maintains that the Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment; and in alluding to his own political views and those of Brownlow, uses the following language: "Brownlow is to-day as strong, as ardent, and as unflinching a Republican as he ever was. In what has he changed? He is an enthusiastic Grant and Administration man; and that's just what I am myself. Why, Brownlow is the youngest man of his age (if I may be permitted a seeming paradox) in the United States. He is a true progressive Republican. Probably you remember the fact that he intimated, in his message to the Legislature in 1869, that the time would come when the franchise would have to be extended—that is, when it would be safe to trust it in the hands of those who had been connected with the rebellion; when, in fact, they had become loyal at the late election. He felt that the time had come, and he advocated the extension of the franchise."

The State Department has received no official confirmation of the statement that the Chinese government had refused to ratify the treaty made with this Government by Burlingame's embassy a year since; but there is unofficial information which leads to the belief that the treaty has been rejected, and that the French and English in the Chinese Empire have united their combined efforts to secure such rejection. Ross Browne's dispatches intimated that such efforts were on foot, and it is not unlikely that they have prevailed. He is now on his way home, but as Howard, his confirmed successor, who is now here, has virtually declined the mission, it is understood that the President will request Browne to stay and labor for the ratification of the Burlingame treaty.

WASHINGTON.

Health of Secretary Robeson—The Public Debt—Affairs in the Indian Territory—Circular to National Banks.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Parties direct from Fort Smith, Arkansas, report the Indian tribes in the vicinity very quiet, and industriously engaged in farming operations generally. Crops are very good in that section of country. Cotton promises an unusually large yield. The Indians on the Fort Smith reservation, are much pleased with the substitution of the military for civil officers.

The Controller of the Currency has prepared a circular to the cashiers of the national banks, requesting a detailed statement of items which compose their coin or special accounts. It is desired for general or statistical purposes, and not with any reference to the condition of the banks. In this respect the statement is required from September 8th.

Secretary Rawlins has recovered sufficiently this morning to visit the War Department a short time.

From present appearances the forthcoming monthly statement will make a very favorable showing, notwithstanding heavy payments of governments during the current month. It is now thought the reduction will reach at least $2,000,000.

FOREIGN.

The Great Boat Race—The Oxfords Victorious—Death of an Artist—General European News.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 27.—The Harvard crew won the toss and choice, taking the Middlesex or outside of the semicircle. Both boats started at five o'clock and fourteen minutes six and a half seconds. The Oxfords arrived at the ship first, at five o'clock and thirty-six minutes forty and a half seconds. The weather was fine and hot. There was some wind, but the water was in good condition. Before the race the excitement was intense. The river bank was crowded with spectators throughout the day. The cars were almost unable to carry the crowds waiting at the depots.

ST. LOUIS.

Murder of a Circus Proprietor—Meeting of Revenue Officers—Letter from Chief Justice Chase.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Wm. Lake, proprietor of Lake's Circus, was shot at Granby, Newton county, Missouri, on the 21st instant, by a man named Killyon, and expired in a few minutes. Killyon refused to pay admittance to the canvas and was ejected by Lake, but soon returned, and seeking Lake near the entrance drew a revolver and shot him through the body, near the heart. During the excitement Killyon escaped. One thousand dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

A gentleman of this city recently received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, in which he says: "I am out of all future political contests, and no one need be jealous of me hereafter."

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, PA., August 5.—Goldsmith's Maid and American Girl will arrive here next Monday, and go into training for the trot on September 1st, for two thousand dollars.

PROVIDENCE.

Serious Case of Burning.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.—Miss Emma Gardner was horribly burned last night, at the Bay House, Nahant Point, by her head-dress taking fire from a lamp on the floor in her dressing room. Her recovery is doubtful.

OYSTERS.

T. H. LEWIS. H. CHAMBERLAINE.
T. H. LEWIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
OYSTERS,
Chamberlaine's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
aug28

RAILROADS.

New Route North!
THE ST. LOUIS
IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Is now open for business from
COLUMBUS, KY., TO ST. LOUIS;
Making the QUICKEST, SAFEST and ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE
TO ST. LOUIS!
Passengers taking this Route AVOID ONE CHANGE OF CARS and a TEDIOUS RIVER TRANSFER of 20 MILES, and arrive in St. Louis
4½ HOURS in advance of any other Road.
as Trains leave Columbus upon the arrival of trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
W. R. ALLEN, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
aug28

ROOFING.

G. H. BECKER. HARVEY WHEELOCK
BECKER & WHEELOCK,
Office and Warehouse, Exchange Street, between Front and the Docks, Memphis, Tennessee.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Roofing and Painting Materials.
WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public and others to our
Excelsior Roofs.
We are now prepared to fill contracts for this popular Roof, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS PER SQUARE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
This Roof is perfectly FIRE-PROOF, as was effectually demonstrated on the 26th of August on Second street, in the presence of a large number of persons.
We will take contracts and put on any other kind of roofing that the builder may desire.
Excelsior Roofing Paint for Sale, at $35 per Bbl.
Paper Felting constantly on hand, and for sale at NORTHERN PRICES.
Tin Roofs painted at 75 cents per square.
Apply to or address
BECKER & WHEELOCK,
Exchange street, Memphis.
aug27

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

P. M. MORGAN,
Late of John McLennan & Co.,
—WITH—
E. B. Webber & Bro.'
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
250 Front Street, - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton solicited. Liberal Advances made on Consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation supplies furnished at the Lowest Market Rates. aug28

GUNS, PISTOLS, ETC.

Tryons' Celebrated Sporting Rifles
For Sale by all Gun Dealers.
EDWARD KETCHUM, JR., & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers
Guns, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
Stores, 19 North Sixth and 220 North Second sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Illustrated Price List sent to Dealers, when solicited. aug28

AUCTION SALES.

$10,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
CAPS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1869,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
Sale Positive—Terms Cash.
GUTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Auctioneers.
aug27 Corner Second and Adams street.

At Auction
By A. M. Stoddard & Co.,
This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Groceries, Bar Fixtures,
Cook-Stoves, Feathers,
Bedding, Pickles.
Also Household Furniture generally.
aug28 A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

SCHOOLS.

Alabama Street
FEMALE SEMINARY.
MISS E. M. CHAPMAN and Miss H. CURTIS have associated themselves together with the view of establishing a Seminary for the thorough instruction of pupils in all the English branches; also, Latin, French, Music and Drawing.
The School will open at No. —, on Wednesday, September 1st. aug28

Chelsea Female School,
Third Presbyterian Church.
THE next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.
aug27 MRS. L. R. MILTON, Principal.

Washington University,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Medical Department.
FACULTY:
REV. THOMAS E. BOND, M. D., President.
G. C. M. ROBERTS, M. D., L. L. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
R. WARREN, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. H. HYRD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
J. F. CLAGETT, M. D., Professor Materia Medica.
M. F. SCOTT, M. D., Professor Diseases of Women and Children.
J. E. MORMONIER, M. D., Professor Physiology.
J. J. MOORMAN, M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
C. MORFIT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D., Professor Anatomy.
JOHN RANDOLPH PAGE, M. D., Professor Practice.
G. RECLING, M. D., Professor Ophthalmic Surgery.
ALFRED H. POWELL, M. D., Professor Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THE Session of 1869-70 will commence on the FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER, and continue five months.
Auxiliary Lectures will be delivered during the summer months.
The UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL and FREE DISPENSARY afford CLINICAL MATERIAL in abundance.
A limited number of BENEFICIARY students will be received from the late slaveholding States—preference being given to wounded and disabled soldiers.
FEES:
Matriculation, $5; Dissection, $10; Graduation $25; Professors, $120; Beneficiary (each session), $35.
For particulars or circulars, address
CHARLES W. CHANCELLOR, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
P. S.—Good Board, $5 to $6 per week.
aug26

NOTICES.

Notice to Cotton Factors
IT is the desire of the Officers of the Shelby County Agricultural Society that premiums amounting to three thousand dollars ($3,000) be offered by the Cotton Factors of Memphis, for Cotton to be exhibited at the Shelby County Fair on the 20th of October next.
We, the undersigned, are willing to contribute to such premium, and respectfully request other Factors to call on the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Leon Trousdale, at his office, No. 27 Court Building, or W. C. McClure, at the Savings Bank of Memphis, and leave their names, with the amount they are willing to subscribe to such premium, by Friday, the 3d of September.
It is understood that no merchants but subscribers will be permitted to exhibit for these premiums.

Farrington & Howell,	Thos. H. Allen & Co.,
Partee & Harbert	Galbreath, Stewart & Co
Newton Ford & Co.,	Meacham & Treadwell,
Hill, Fontaine & Co.,	Jones, Brown & Co.,
D. H. Townsend,	Stradon, Goyer & Co.,
E. M. Apperson & Co.,	Toof, Phillips & Co.

P. S.—In accordance with the above notice, I am ready to receive the subscriptions of Cotton Factors, at my office, or at the Savings Bank of Memphis. LEON TROUNDALE,
aug28 Secretary.

NOTICE
—TO THE—
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
I have just completed a New
Horse Ferry Boat
At this place, capable of serving the traveling public with safety and speed.
My boat will be always on hand for the purpose of transporting the traveling community across the Arkansas river.
I tender my thanks for past favors, and will strive to merit a continuance of the same.
THOS. W. CLOUD, Ferryman.
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 26, 1869. aug27

$325 WATCH FREE TO EVERY AGENT! $900 Business entirely new. Agents making fortunes! Address U. S. M. Co., Biddeford, Maine. aug26d4w

MILLINERY.

Fall and Winter Importation
1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
227 and 229 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets,
Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes,
French Flowers and Feathers,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats,
SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.
THE largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
aug26

BANKS.

Union and Planters' Bank
OF MEMPHIS.
Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, - - $671,300
Sixty per cent. of the subscribed Capital Stock will be in cash at Commencement, and privilege retained of calling the balance within four months.
WILL open to do a General Banking Business, on
SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.
At No. 16 Madison street, until

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, : : : AUGUST 28, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," AVALANCHE Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Newark Historical Society Rooms, Newark, New Jersey.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY AVALANCHE mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

News in Brief.

The days are ninety minutes shorter, but forty-five degrees hotter.

Gus Signiago is in town, and the Grenada *Sentinel* flourisheth.

There were but four cases tried in the second precinct yesterday afternoon.

The booksellers are getting in a stock of new works, in anticipation of a brisk fall trade.

Our go-aways are returning to attend to their business during the coming busy months.

Only one case before his Honor, the Police Commissioner, at the Adams street office yesterday.

The weather improved yesterday. It became sensibly cooler about dinner time and so continued.

Dent has made a *dent* in the Radical party. Some people propose to call him pressy—dent hereafter.

Door-step parties are being largely patronized these evenings. They are pretty assemblages, and innocent.

Sheriff Carry left for Nashville on the three o'clock train yesterday afternoon with fifteen men, bound for the penitentiary.

A cold spell is approaching. The telegraph tells us of a storm sweeping over the continent from the North. Heaven speed its coming.

After a three weeks' debate the Irish Literary Association have decided in the negative upon the question whether the State had a right to enforce education.

The eagle is no more. He broke his other leg, yesterday, and then expired of grief, for what would an eagle be without his talons? He was buried with proper honors.

The pleasantness of the weather yesterday evening drew out a great number of buggy-drivers, taking air, and giving their lady loves a chance to do the same pleasant thing.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a grand fancy dress and mask ball at Greenbrier Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to come off next Monday, and to be given in honor of the press.

It is suggested that those people who fail to pay the fines levied upon them by the Police Commissioner be utilized in a corporation brick-yard. The brick they would make could be used in patching up bad sidewalks.

The following prisoners, now in jail under various sentences, have appealed to the Supreme Court: Georges Hines, larceny; Dick Murphy; S. Montalta, rape; George Reynolds, murder; Isaac Randal, rape; Hiram Toliver, murder; Henry Woods, murder.

Rt. Rev. P. A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, arrived in the city yesterday. His visit is for the purpose of consecrating the new church—St. Patrick's—corner of Linden and DeSoto streets. The ceremony will take place to-morrow morning.

Kramer, or Creamer, the hackman, being set free by three justices, who examined parties concerned in the hack robbery case, was again arrested in the evening on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Blackwood before Justice Foley, at whose office there will be another long investigation to-day.

A letter from Fayette county says Mr. Sherrod, Floater elect, has a majority of 5410 in the district, according to the official returns. The writer refers to Etheridge's speech at Daneyville, and expresses his satisfaction that the great orator stands so squarely on the AVALANCHE platform.

There were six arrests made by the police before midnight. Of these one was a pickpocket, one a robber, one a drunk, one a vagrant, two street-walkers, and one left his team standing in the street without protection. We are improving morally, thank Providence and Judge Hudson.

Dr. White, one of the indicted County Commissioners, appeared in the Criminal Court Thursday, and through his counsel, Messrs. Bullock and Halsey, insisted upon immediate trial, on the merits of the case, waiving all technicalities and defects in the indictment. Commissioner Louis also insisted upon immedtate trial.

From the private correspondence of one of our leading merchants we learn that a cotton buyer in Mobile has just concluded a purchase of 2000 bales of cotton for December delivery at 25¢ per pound. The above transaction smacks of Chicago "riskiness," and is, perhaps, something of an indication of the volume of the coming crop.

Attorney General Horrigan left by train yesterday afternoon on a trip to the North, and to visit his friends in Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan. The Attorney General has earned a splendid reputation since his election to office, and has worked hard during the past term, which has been unexampled in Shelby county, and he certainly deserves a short vacation.

The admirers of Baron Von Humboldt, the centenuary of whose natal day is to be celebrated on the seventh September, will be gratified to learn that a splendid portrait in oil, of the grand old traveler, is on view at the editorial rooms of the AVALANCHE. The portrait, which is very finely executed, and is said to be a most excellent likeness, was executed in Italy by a well-known Southern artist.

Thomas Smith was taken up yesterday by the police. When brought before the Commissioner he was charged with carrying concealed weapons and with stealing twenty dollars. The man from whom it was alleged he stole the money in the meantime got drunk, and instead of prosecuting Tom swore eternal friendship toward him. Tom was fined five dollars for carrying the weapons.

A scrimmage took place last night in the Peabody Hotel billiard-room between two well-known citizens, both of whom used their fists freely. They fought out at the windows, which were open, on to Monroe street, where a pistol shot was fired, but nobody was hurt. The police came up at this juncture, captured both combatants and took them to the station-house, where they put up forfeits of twenty-five dollars each for their appearance in court to-day.

Professor Sabatzky, the popular organist and vocalist, returned home from a trip to the North yesterday morning. During his visit to Chicago he purchased a splendid organ for the new St. Patrick's church, which is expected to arrive in the city within the next few days. It has sixteen stops and full pedal attached, and was built by Pilcher, one of the most famous organ builders in the Western country.

G. W. Dunyan swore out a warrant for the arrest of a person named J. W. Spellman yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that Spellman went into the saloon of Dunyan, on Front street, and struck Dunyan in a violent manner, and also kicked him. The case was to have been tried before Justice Foley, but the prosecutor got the worst of liquor and was whisked out of the office of the justice by some friends. The case comes off to-day.

Some philanthropic young men are agitating among themselves the establishment of a large hospital in the city, to be placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity. They propose to get one thousand gentlemen to subscribe five dollars each, as a basis for a building fund. To this the rich men, merchants, property holders, etc., would be expected to add considerable from time to time, as the building progressed. The hospital could be sustained by charitable yearly contributions taken up in the churches and a little municipal aid.

We are sorry to hear there is some trouble among the members of the old Tonerary Church. This should not be. Elder John Brown has been so long connected with this church that he is almost a part of the freehold. He rebuilt the present edifice after much labor and in a time of great scarcity of money, the old church having been burned down. Chancery Court has decreed Elder Brown the rightful trustee of the property, and we hope no further legislation will be had on the subject, as it is not creditable to professed Christians to be wrangling in law suits about church property. "Let us have peace."

At the city hospital yesterday, Durivage, the veteran editor, and an author of some repute, died, after a lingering illness. Durivage was one of the founders of the *Alta California*, upon which paper he spent many years of his life. He came to this city last winter with the Whitman troup of performers, and remained with them until they broke up. He then performed at the Varieties fora few weeks, when the house closed. He had been in the hospital for some time. He died without a penny, and perhaps without any friends near to cheer his last moments. He was a relation to the Hon. Edward Everett. He was a native of Louisiana.

Colonel Kinloch Falconer, of the Holly Springs (Mississippi) *Reporter*, is in the city on business connected with his paper. The *Reporter* is one of the most flourishing papers in Mississippi. The proprietors are erecting a new block in Holly Springs, to be called the *Reporter* Block, which will be finished by the first of January next. Before that time the paper will be enlarged to a thirty-six column sheet, with an entirely new set of type, and to be printed by a new power press. The *Reporter* men are progressive. During the exciting campaign going on, their subscription-list increases at the rate of twenty-five per day. Our merchants who may have interests in that direction will not overlook this when called upon by the Colonel.

Any Confederate soldier who had the misfortune to have his right leg shot away during the war, can learn of an artificial one that is for sale by Mr. J. W. Chambers, of Union City, Tennessee, which is of no service to him. The leg was purchased for Mr. Chambers by a donation from the Soldiers' Home Society, of which Mrs. Colonel Gallaway is President. Mr. Chambers was very badly wounded during the war, while fighting gallantly for the Lost Cause, and his wounds are of such a nature as to incapacitate him from earning sufficient for the support of his wife and little family. He refers to Mr. E. M. Apperson and several of the leading citizens of Memphis as to his character and respectability, and any aid forwarded to him will be gratefully received.

Martha Hodges was before Justice Griffith yesterday on a charge of perjury. This little case illustrates the prolific nature of a law suit. Jem Butler, who left in company with 'Squire Curry last evening, with the view of making Nashville his permanent home for several years, was convicted before Judge Hudson of having obtained the bounty of a deceased soldier under false pretenses, for which he was duly punished by sentence of the court. On the trial, Martha Hodges, who is Butler's sister, swore that Jem Butler was the deceased soldier himself. For this piece of perjury some of Martha's friends, being anxious for her spiritual welfare, had her arraigned before the justice. The investigation lasted all day, and the arguments of counsel came in afterward by way of legal *desert*. Martha was held over for trial.

SHELBY COUNTY—FIRST BALE OF COTTON.—The cotton season of 1869 has fairly set in, and Wednesday Messrs. J. C. Hills & Co. received at their mammoth warehouse, on the north side of Court street, the first bale picked in Shelby county on Wednesday. It was sold at forty-two cents, by Messrs. C. H. Dorion & Co. This enterprising firm also received for storage the first bale from Arkansas the same day, consigned to Messrs. T. A. Nelson & Co., and was sold at 40¼c. per pound. The storehouse of Messrs. J. C. Hills & Co. is the largest in the city, and is admirably adapted for the purpose of storing cotton, as it is thoroughly fire-proof and most excellently arranged. This firm has made arrangements to receive a very large amount of cotton during the present season, and as they are the oldest and most experienced warehousemen in the city, farmers, planters and cotton factors will find it to their advantage to store cotton at the mammoth warehouse above referred to.

ROOFING TESTED.—On Thursday morning we had an opportunity of witnessing a test to which the fire-proof paint manufactured by Messrs. Becker & Wheelock was put, on the roof of a newly-erected office on Second street. The roof had been painted with this peculiar mineral compound and then sanded over. A bundle of shavings and chips were piled upon the roof and fired. The fire burned about eleven minutes, at the end of which it was found that no damage was done save some blistering by the paint. The roofing compound was entirely uninjured. This paint is, with the exception of some linseed oil, entirely mineral and non-combustible. It may be applied to any sort of wood-work, and the manufacturers assure us that it is susceptible of receiving a high polish when varnished. Roofing done in this style will cost but four cents per square foot. It seems to be a good thing.

ACADEMIES are now called young idea shooting galleries. The shots are all misses in the female establishments. In the male there is some *hitting* done, and if they lack bull's eyes, they have numerous calves' heads.

REAL ESTATE.

The Rates at Which it is Held in Shelby County.

Great Demand for Small Farms.

An Influx of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio Farmers into this Section.

Great Demand for Houses to Rent and Purchase in Memphis.

All the Business Houses Occupied.

Brilliant Prospects Ahead.

There is no subject so important at the present time as that of Immigration to the people of Tennessee. Large tracks of valuable land are being allowed to go to waste, when, by the efforts of the husbandman, these fields might be blooming as the rose, and corn, cotton and other cereals waving in abundance. In many places of the State the land is so rich that it requires only to be tickled with the harrow and the plow to give forth a perfect laughing harvest. All, therefore, that is wanted is hardy laborers, the bone and sinew of every land, skilled mechanics, and small farms to open up the country and bring it thoroughly under cultivation. In order to do this properly, the very best inducements should be held out to this class of persons to settle among us, and, therefore, it is highly necessary that the large land-holders should cut up their immense plantations into farms of one, two and three hundred acres each. If these farms were offered at moderate prices we have the very best authority for saying that they would be readily purchased, at from ten to twenty dollars per acre. In fact, at the present time all the real estate agents in the city are daily in receipt of letters from all portions of the West and Southwest for just such farms, and several persons from Indiana, Illinois Ohio and Kentucky are "prospecting" through Shelby county, and anxiously inquiring for farms of the kind referred to, which they are prepared to pay for and settle upon without delay. It is therefore the duty of our large land-holders to see that these hardy husbandmen are supplied with the kind of farms they want, while, at the same time, their lands will be greatly increased in value.

There is also another class who intend entering largely into the cultivation of cotton, and within the past few days Donoho, Joy & Co., of this city, sold four hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land, about twenty miles from Memphis and one mile from the Memphis and Selma railroad, at twenty dollars per acre; and during the past week this firm also sold a farm of eight hundred acres, about one mile from Como Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, at eight dollars per acre. Both these farms were disposed of to farmers from the flourishing State of Illinois. Messrs. Donoho & Co. also sold several small farms in Shelby county, at prices ranging from twelve dollars and fifty cents to twenty-five dollars per acre, and outside the county at from five to twenty-five dollars. Still, however, for small farms the supply is not at all equal to the demand. This firm reports their doing in suburban property, which is held firm at present prices. Property on the principal streets of the city is held very firm, and, in fact, it may be said that there is no business property on Front, Main and Second streets on the market, and no stores of importance on any of these streets for rent. The news is very healthy state of things, so far as the fall and winter business is concerned.

They state, also, that since the election there has been a good demand for houses to rent, chiefly cottages and small houses, by persons of moderate circumstances, at rates ranging from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month. This class of houses, however, is very scarce in the city at present.

In the way of immigration Messrs. Donoho, Joy & Co. have made extensive arrangements for a large number of Germans, Norwegians and Scandanavians settling in this section during the coming fall. The first detachment is expected to arrive during the present month. This class of immigrants may be called "a mine of wealth" to a country, as they are hardy, thrifty and industrious. The Chinese movement is also reported to be going bravely on.

Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co. report that the demand is brisk for dwelling houses convenient to the business part of the city, but the supply is rather limited, while houses near the city limits rent slowly. All depends upon locality. In real estate, they report few sales, but owners are holding firmly and looking for good prices the moment that capital becomes more plentiful. A brisk demand for real estate of all kinds is expected in the fall. Good dwelling houses are in demand, but the owners look for higher prices, and the holders of real estate in Memphis have not been in such good spirits for the past three years, and the prospects for good prices and a brisk demand for property of all kinds is peculiarly flattering at present.

The demand for good farming lands of all kinds is on the increase, especially of farms of from one hundred to three hundred acres. There are few inquiries for suburban property, except in the vicinity of the lines of the several railroads. Residence property within four miles of the city is held at from one to three and four hundred dollars per acre. Cotton farms in Shelby county range from fifteen to forty dollars per acre, according to the quality of the land and the location.

Messrs. Lanier & Waddell have lately had a good demand for small farms from parties in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, but they report the supply not equal to the demand, and strongly urge, through their *Real Estate Bulletin*, large landholders to cut up their plantation farms of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred acres in extent, which would be certain to meet with a ready sale and greatly enhance landed values. They report that there is no demand for vacant property, especially large lots; but if the owners would subdivide them, property sales might be readily made. There is a good demand for city property, such as houses and lots valued at five thousand to seven thousand dollars, in good localities; while for small houses and cottages, for rent from twenty to fifty dollars per month, the demand is very brisk.

Messrs. George H. Monsarrat & Co. have also had lately many inquiries for houses of the above rates, both to purchase and to rent. They report that the demand for houses to rent of the above description has not been so brisk for over two years, and regard it as an excellent sign for the future prosperity of Memphis. There is an unusual inquiry for stores to rent on Main and other streets, but the owners are not inclined to rent for over a year at the present rates, while in many cases rents have advanced over ten per cent. Where leases of two, three or more years are accepted the rents gradually increase each year according to the terms of the lease. They also report little demand for suburban property, but, like the other real estate brokers referred to above, they daily receive inquiries from parties in the West relative to small farms in the neighborhood of Memphis. This firm recenty disposed of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Johnsonville, on which there is plenty of timber suitable for making excellent staves.

Colonel Monsarrat is at present in the North and West, among the capitalists, for the purpose of bringing under their notice the splendid farming and mineral lands of the State. He is expected to return about the first of September, and his numerous friends will be glad to learn that his health has been greatly improved by his trip.

It will be seen from the above that there are brilliant prospects ahead for the city of Memphis, the county of Shelby, and the entire State of Tennessee.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One hundred and seventeen feet shelving, with drawers etc., complete. For particulars, apply at No. 300 Main street.

Internal Revenue Returns.

During the year 1868, which "newspaper men all concede to be the busiest year" since the war, "returns were made by the several newspaper concerns of this city, showing the following result:

April 1st,	"AVALANCHE	$71,000
"	" Appeal	14,148
June	" AVALANCHE	17,000
"	" Appeal	14,500
Sept.	" AVALANCHE	20,500
"	" Appeal	15,000
Dec.	" AVALANCHE	19,000
"	" Appeal	16,000

If this law had not been repealed the "returns" "made by the several newspaper concerns of this city" would have shown that the AVALANCHE had largely outstripped its contemporaries in receiving advertising from the public which always patronizes the most popular, widely-circulated "leading journal." That the AVALANCHE has unquestionably doubled the circulation of the *Appeal*, we have only to compare our paper bills, and call the attention of the public to the following reports of newspaper sales, made to the United States Assessor on the 30th of June last:

AVALANCHE	28,447 53
Appeal	4,501 66

Answer to Mr. Tomeny.

The following communication, and letter from Mr. Stewart, were intended for the AVALANCHE several days since, but have been unavoidably crowded out:

"EDITORS AVALANCHE: As Mr. J. M. Tomeny has denied with so much vehemence and denunciation the charges brought against him by 'Julius,' a correspondent of your paper, I feel it due to myself, as well as to the public, to declare in the most positive manner, as I now do, that all and every charge made by 'Julius' against Tomeny is true, to my personal knowledge. And 'Julius' might have said a great deal more with equal truth of Tomeny's acts of extortion and robbery had he thought it to do so. I, myself, know of much larger transactions, if not more damning, than those spoken of by 'Julius.' I have seen a receipt for over *six thousand dollars* given by Tomeny, himself, for the same privileges for which *I paid him twelve hundred dollars;* and whenever he, or his bribed friends, may think proper to ask for it in a public investigation, it is ready and at hand. When Tomeny says in his letter that he 'never siezed any cotton claimed by Mr. Stewart,' he dodges; the seizure had not been actually made, but the compromise was forced upon me by Tomeny's threats through his infamous half-brother and coadjutor, Thornton. In like manner, the other cases to which I allude were settled. I have every proof to substantiate, in a court of justice, that Tomeny is a cruel and unmitigated extortioner and liar.

"W. L. STEWART."

Another letter with regard to Mr. Tomeny is as follows:

"EDITORS AVALANCHE: 'Monsieur Tonson come again.' 'I tink I see dat man befo'.' Yes, we all have seen him, and he seems resolved on bringing himself forward on every possible occasion. Well, let us look at him. He says: 'This scribbler ('Julius') has taken ten days to reply to my letter, but I have answered him with a single pen full of ink,' and defends himself against a bold, unsupported falsehood. Remember that, Mr. Tomeny; you may have cause to regret being so bold in your honesty. The proof of that which 'Julius' has imputed to you is at hand, and will be forthcoming when necessary.

"'I make no apology for bringing United States troops here on the occasion referred to.' That is exactly how the 'rebel element' has given you much joy. The slight error in placing the quotation marks can make no difference really in the substance of your letter. That the 'rebel element' was what you pretend to be so careful to guard against is palpable to every one. This subterfuge in you is absolutely pitiable in a great man like you. Let me ask you from whom did you apprehend any disturbance on the day of election? Not, certainly, from your own party friends, but you apprehended it, if at all, from the 'rebel element.' Why, Marshal Tomeny, in this you stultify yourself. Lay down the pen, sir, and take up the sword, or else a sample of cotton, of which you doubtless know more than either of the other two. 'I might content myself with a general denial.' I think myself it would be better for you. The truth of all his charges is incontrovertible, as you will find out. 'Mr. Stewart himself, his partner or agent never, directly or indirectly, paid me $1500, or any other sum, for releasing any cotton whatever.' 'Julius' has already explained all that in the part played by your infamous half-brother, Thornton, who was very imperatively upon Mr. Stewart. 'Under no circumstances do you let Mr. Tomeny know anything about this arrangement. It will spoil all.' Now, Mr. Tomeny, do you see any thing in prospective? You were ignored and not to be known in the transaction. But did you not know of it? You may swear upon all the sacred records upon which this you were ignorant of that and other acts of extortion, and who would believe you? No one! 'General Washburne was in command here during nearly the whole period of my agency, had an efficient detective force, and certainly knew something of my official acts.' In that, Mr. Tomeny, 'Julius' agrees with you. He did know, as also that effective police force knew. But does any body believe in their innocence? This letter indorsing the *Hon.* J. M. Tomeny, is rather an old acquaintance. It has been published so often that compositors of the press all know it 'by heart.' 'Julius' is malicious enough to believe that the *Hon.* J. M. Tomeny, of Memphis, Tennessee, has something to do with its so frequent publication. 'How pleasant 'tis to see one's name in print,' and especially when allied to one of those high-sounding titles that makes the common herd of mankind gape and stare. The Hon. J. M. Tomeny, of Memphis, Tennessee. There now, Mr. Tomeny, we will get it before the public once more, and you may expect to be inquired for.

"'This letter would outweigh the slanders of a hundred libelous scribblers, such as this modern 'Julius.'' It is doubtless very true that that letter might outweigh the 'slanders' of a thousand slanderers; but a hundred letters from C. C. Washburn, whitewashing J. M. Tomeny, would be as a feather to a millstone weighed against 'Julius,' supported, as he is, by an array of facts which Mr. Tomeny dare not attempt to contradict in a court of justice.

"'I *presume* Julius is a very worthless, miserable creature, and cowardly.' It certainly is presumption. You can probably find out the truth without much trouble. "JULIUS."

Correction.

HELENA, ARK., August 26, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I noticed in the AVALANCHE of the 25th that Mr. J. C. Renkert "had the Helena Brass Band to play" on the arrival of the boat clubs. I am second leader of the Helena Cornet Band, and know no such person as Mr. J. C. Renkert, and wish to state that the band of their own accord agreed to welcome the boat clubs, as the members of the band have several intimate friends members of the boat clubs. Our band was the only organization of any kind that received the boat clubs.

Respectfully,
J. K. MULKEY,
Second Leader Helena Cornet Band.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 27, 1869.

I hereby appoint the following named gentlemen delegates to represent this city in the Keokuk Convention on the 7th proximo, most of whom have signified to me their readiness to attend. If any of them cannot do so, it will give me pleasure to appoint others in the place of such, who can, if their names be furnished to me: M. J. Bates, C. A. Choate, R. B. Waddell, W. J. Pollard, A. T. Shaw, H. E. Hudson, L. C. Haynes, F. R. Davis, R. C. Brinkley, I. G. Harris.

J. T. SWAYNE, Acting Mayor.

The Irish Literary Association have accepted an invitation from the Turner Society, and will join in the celebration of Baron Von Homboldt's birthday—the 14th of September.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER LOUIS.

What He Has to Say of His Indictment.

The following letter from Mr. Louis will be read with interest in view of the recent indictment of the County Commissioners:

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The Grand Jury, in their presentment to the Criminal Court, say F. W. Louis received $704 51 for moving the hospital effects, when it should not have cost but fifty dollars. The whole statement is an egregious mistake. I did receive $704 51, and the records show the following:

"Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners for Shelby county, Tennessee: That the sum of $504 50 be and the same is hereby appropriated as payment in full to F. W. Louis, which sum is allowed him from the county for moving the county poor effects to the present place, *one fence and various alterations, as per voucher filed.*"

Previous to the passage of the order, November 10, 1868, I had already received $200 in county warrants, making, in all, $704 51.

Attached to the above order, and part of it, was a detailed statement of every item, which the Grand Jury could have inspected if they desired, and learned what the appropriation was really for. It was for moving the furniture and effects of the hospital, which cost *just forty-two dollars in cash*, or eight dollars less than the grand jury estimated it to be worth! That appropriation included the cost of moving three buildings, eighty feet long each, tearing them to pieces, taking the lumber to build fences and partitions, building stable, carpenter work, digging post holes and also some cord-wood. Here are the items:

Fritz Warnecke, carpenter work	$ 60 00
Gustav Rise	20 00
H. Riem	75 00
George Bayles, digging fence-holes	20 00
E. J. Couch, for lumber	30 00
L. Bender and M. Holst, for removing seven loads (each) of furniture, and thirty-seven loads (each) of lumber	155 00
A. Zweifel, labor on fence	22 50
G. T. Redford, three days' watching	7 00
Frank Hall, one day's watching	2 50
Joe Seligman, horse and buggy	10 00
Luther Dupree, one month's watching and labor on fence	50 00
Frank Tally, five cords wood	25 00
Sundries	18 00
Total in cash	$528 36
Paid November 10, 1868, one warrant of $200—sold for	150 00
Leaving due when said order passed—in cash	$378 36

Which, at the date of the passage of said order, was equal in county warrants to $504 50. In other words, all the above labor, service and items cost the county of Shelby $704 50 in county warrants, equal to $528 36 in cash. You will, therefore, see that the Grand Jury were mistaken when they said in their report that I received said appropriation "for moving hospital effects."

As a public official, I challenge investigation in any and all my official acts; they are public property, and subject to public criticism, and when the truth is stated in reference to them I am ready to stand or fall by them.

F. W. LOUIS,
County Commissioner.

Tobacco Trade Association.

A meeting of the members of the Tobacco Trade Association was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. W. Dickinson was called to the chair, and Captain W. L. Trask officiated as secretary.

Mr. E. Ackerman moved that the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association be allowed another week to prepare their report. Carried.

Mr. Ackerman moved that the meeting do now proceed to elect officers of the Association for the current year. Carried, and the election resulted as follows:

President—J. W. Dickinson.
Vice Presidents—Messrs. J. W. Todd, J. M. Pettigrew and E. P. Bates.
Secretary—Captain W. L. Trask.
Treasurer—Mr. E. Ackerman.
Executive Committee—Messrs. P. S. Jones, T. B. Haynes and E. Ackerman.

Mr. E. P. Bates moved that the Memphis Tobacco Association send out circulars to the respective firms and members, informing them of the objects of the Association and inviting them to send in their tobacco to this market; and assuring them that the officers of the association will endeavor to give every satisfaction to the growers of tobacco. Carried, and one thousand copies of the proposed circulars were ordered to be printed for general distribution, by the members of the Association.

The President-elect said that the tobacco sold here last year by the firm of which he is a member, had brought more money than tobacco sold in New Orleans, and their "account sales" had given every satisfaction to the growers of tobacco. He could not see any reason why Memphis could not successfully compete with Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Clarksville, in the tobacco market.

Mr. Clark moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure a suitable tobacco warehouse. Carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Clark, Todd and Bates as such committee.

On motion, Messrs. Haynes, Clark and Smith, with the Secretary, were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable circular for general distribution among tobacco growers, setting forth the superior advantages of Memphis as a tobacco market.

The meeting then adjourned till four o'clock on Friday evening.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy, walking along Main street in the afternoon, yesterday, accidentally stepped upon a watermellon rind. He measured his full length on the pavement in consequence. An old gentleman, who happened to be immediately behind the boy, and going along at a fair pace, stumbled over him and hurt his nose. At the same time a lady was admiring some finery in a window just ahead of where the catastrophe occurred, and not being aware of the disaster, for both boy and man fell and made no noise in falling,) suddenly backed away from the window, and was upset by the prostrate pair. There might have been some unpleasant complications had not a stout attendant rushed out and helped the fallen parties to their feet. We are happy to state that there was no damage done.

WHEATON & Co., fashionable hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Walker block. 3t

BOUND OVER.—The evidence in the case of Kramer and Vance, charged with robbery, was concluded before the three magistrates, Swain, Elliott and Millard yesterday in the forenoon. Kramer was let go, but Vance was held in a bond of two thousand dollars. In default of finding bail he was sent up to the care of Major Foster, who will look after him until the next term of the Criminal Court. The prosecutor, Mr. Blackwood, gave five hundred dollars bond to prosecute. Several witnesses were also put under bonds to appear when called on.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.—The card of Messrs. E. B. Webber & Brothers will be found in another place in this day's issue. We call the attention of our readers to this old firm. It is long known in the cotton and commission line. They are prepared this season to do a big business, and are resolved to increase the satisfaction which they have given in former years. To the cotton growers who are in the habit of sending their staple to Memphis, it will suffice to call attention to this house.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 00 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

ANOTHER NEW BALE.—Messrs. T. H. Allen & Co. have received another new bale of middling cotton, which was raised by Messrs. J. H. & C. R. Estill, Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi. Although a little too late for the first honor, still much credit is due to these enterprising planters.

REMOVAL.—Wheaton & Co., hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Handlan & Co.'s old stand. 1w

Young men's fall styles silk dress hat, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, Handlan's old stand. 3t

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 293 Main street. tf

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Elegant fall style silk dress hats, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, late Handlan & Co.'s stand. 3t

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 28, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was quite warm, with indications of rain. Last night a heavy storm prevailed a few miles south of the city. The river is still on the decline, with no improvement in the channel, the packets reporting eight-and-a-half feet at Island 34, Montezuma and Helena crossing. At St. Louis the river is rising slowly, with eight-and-a-half feet in the channel. At Cairo the river is stationary. The Ohio is still falling at Louisville, with two feet nine inches in the canal and three-and-a-half feet on Flint Island bar, which is the worst place in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is declining, with four feet in the channel from Little Rock out and thirty inches above there. White river continues at low tide.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Linton, St. Francis river.
" Natoma, White river.
" Marble City, Vicksburg.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" S. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Ark. river.

IN PORT.

Steamers Natoma and Linton.

Business on the wharf yesterday was quiet, with fair shipments for Arkansas.

The W. A. Caldwell cleared for Arkansas river with a splendid trip of freight and people.

The Natoma came in from White river yesterday with seventy-three cabin passengers, a large lot of cattle and some miscellaneous freight. She had also a large number of orders, which will be filled and returned on her to-day. The Natoma is the regular Saturday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock railroad. Captain John B. Dayis commands, with Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe, two clever gentlemen, in charge of the office.

The Thompson Dean is due this evening from New Orleans, bound for St. Louis. One item of her cargo is 2200 sacks of sugar.

Dispatches received from Little Rock yesterday reports the Arkansas as declining, with four feet scant in the channel from there out.

The Thos. H. Allen will be taken out on the docks, next week, to receive some light repairs.

The Marble City, for St. Louis, had a fair number of passengers.

The Linton is up for St. Francis river.

The Natoma brought in twenty-seven bales of cotton, two of which were of the new crop, raised in Tunica county, Mississippi. By the next trip she will bring in a good list of new cotton.

The City of Cairo, Captain John Mallin, leaves the Saturday St. Louis packet, leaving at five p.m.

The Luminary, Captain Conway, passed down last evening for Vicksburg.

John Dunlap, for a number of years in the employ of the mail line, and Nashville and Cincinnati Packet Company as mate, and late of the Charmer, died at his residence on Mount Adams on Monday last, from sun-stroke. He leaves a wife and two small children.

We have no further news of the grounded boats in the Ohio.

The Mollie Able, Captain Dan Able, will leave the wharf to-morrow morning for New Orleans.

The Nick Longworth will pass up to-morrow for Louisville.

Colonel Jake Frolich, of the *White County Record*, came round on the Natoma, and will remain in the city for a few days to call on the merchants for their cards. Colonel Jake's paper has a large circulation in Arkansas, and is a good advertising medium.

The Gladiola is the name of Captain Lee's new Red river packet, which is being completed at Louisville.

Mr. Jones, of the firm of Brown & Jones, coal dealers, has returned home, looking much improved.

The Lady Gay left St. Louis yesterday for New Orleans.

Captain John D. Adams returned home last night from Cincinnati.

Dick Appeal, in referring to our article in regard to the New Orleans packets, would have the public believe that we favored a new Orleans and White river packet. We have never favored such a movement, nor would we do so under any circumstances, because we know that a New Orleans and White river packet would prove injurious to the trade of Memphis. Dick Appeal's article yesterday was rather greenish, though English in its style.

Quite a number of Arkansas merchants, who formerly purchased goods in Louisville, arrived in the city yesterday, and, instead of going East to purchase, will fill their orders here. Our merchants propose to duplicate Louisville and St. Louis prices, which will prove quite a saving to country merchants.

PERSONAL.—Captain John D. Adams leaves for Memphis this morning. We like that man. Wonder if the AVALANCHE will "credit" *that?*—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

All right, friend Stevenson; we have always given your journal the proper "credit" in clipping from the river department which is well and ably represented by you.—[RIVER EDITOR AVALANCHE.

BOOTS. SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. R. MITCHELL

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLSALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock of the heaviest, ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTM

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	11:00 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
Night Express	1:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 357½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Express (except Sunday)	1:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Corinth, Iuka, Burnsville, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 357½ Main street, opposite Gayoso House. Office hours, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Passengers will take notice that baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 357½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City	7:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield	9:30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield	3:30 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City	7:30 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore, and all cities East and North, also for Grenada, Jackson, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., also all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Ohio and Mississippi, Nashville and Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad, at ..... 1:30 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all stations south at ..... 10:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 5:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ..... 5:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 5:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 12:30 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Mail, Sundays excepted, at ..... 6:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clairbourne, Ark. (tri-weekly), Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ..... 10:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 8:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ..... 5:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 5:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or less, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—
Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 12 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 and not exceeding $30	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 14, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any noncommissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 3 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, of prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints or all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—4 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—20 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 30 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. If prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 6 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; Newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[Via Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters rendered to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—2 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Book Packets of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 20 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or France or the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the sum of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On domestic letters	10
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each	40
On letters to any other part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, via Bremen or St. Petersburg, or by the Hamburg Line, each	40

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 27, 1868.

The tone of mercantile affairs was without decided change to-day, and the general market presented scarcely any feature of interest beyond an increased speculative demand for whisky, which is the result of the stoppage of many distillers throughout the country and the consequent advance in high-wines. There was a sale of 70 bbls common rectified to-day at 70@80c, which was taken for shipment to New Orleans. Provisions are dull and drooping. The dry goods trade is beginning to look up. Several good bills were made with Arkansas buyers to-day. Country merchants express surprise at the extent of our stocks and assortments in this line, and are well satisfied with prices, which are settled and firm. Indications are that trade in this, as well as in other departments, will be large and remunerative the coming season. The cotton market is so bare as to be devoid of interest. Four more bales of the new crop were received this morning, by Anderson & Watson, Taylor & Rutland, Galbreath, Stewart & Co., and Partee & Harbert. The receipts of merchandize per rail and river were only 172 pcs bacon, 15 bdls broom corn, 884 sks corn, 25 head cattle, 1142 sks cotton seed, 29 bales cotton, 16 bales hay, 10 bbls pork and 6 bbls turpentine.

Money continues in brisk demand, and the market is exclusive to all who are not in favor with bankers, from good standing. There is little exchange making and rates at the counter remain firm, as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par	¼ prem
Cincinnati	"	½ "
St. Louis	"	½ "
Louisville	"	½ "
New Orleans	¾@1 dis.	½@¾ "

The coin market was dull early in the day, in consequence of a sudden decline in New York, and 131½ was a full buying rate for gold in the estimation of dealers, though a bag of $1700 was taken at 132; but toward the close, the New York market having advanced, a better feeling prevailed and 132@133 was bid by dealers, notwithstanding there was very little counter demand. In New York, gold opened at 132¾ and declined to 132½, but at 2 p.m. had advanced to 133¾, and at the close was quoted 134.

Nothing of importance transpired in scrips, etc., and rates are nominally unchanged. We quote:

	BUY G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	@	@
City Balances	75@77	@80
City Coupons	70@75	@80
County Warrants	67@68	@70
Police Warrants	90@	92@

There were no stocks or bonds on the market, and we learned of no demand. In New York, Government securities advanced and closed strong, as follows:

Bonds of 1881		
5-20s of '65	122¼	122⅝
5-20s of '64	122¼	122⅝
5-20s of '67	122¼	122⅝
5-20s, new, of '65	120¼	120⅝
5-20s, new, of '67	120¼	120⅝
5-20s, new, of '68	120¼	120⅝
10-40 bonds	110¼	110⅝
Pacific 6s	110¼	110½

The market for railway and express shares was unsettled, with light offerings, and closed with prices as follows:

Canton	55
Western Union Telegraph	37
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	80½
Adams Express	56
Wells & Fargo Express	18½
American Express	30
United States Express	19½
Merchants' Union Express	10½
New York Central	200½
Erie	47
Hudson	182½
Reading	97½
Michigan Central	127
Michigan Southern	93
Illinois Central	137
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96½
Chicago and R. I.	114
Chicago and N. W. preferred	96½
Cleveland and Toledo	114
Rock Island	114½
St. Paul	97½
St. Paul preferred	75½
Fort Wayne	151½
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼

A Washington letter of the 23d inst. says:

The movement alluded to some time ago, favoring a modification of the laws affecting incomes, has assumed a more formidable and general character. The plan proposed is to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon, which, it is claimed, will realize $80,000,000, if the means now within the reach of the Revenue Bureau for the prevention of fraud shall be adopted. From tobacco at least $20,000,000 can be realized from stamps, and, with a modification of the present law, say $10,000,000; from increased liquors, $10,000,000; from licenses, $10,000,000, and then from the modified income tax but $15,000,000 would be required to make a total of $155,000,000—an amount equal to Secretary Boutwell's estimate of the expenditures of the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to the tax on interest paid on the national debt, the five per cent to be deducted when the interest is paid. This will realize $6,250,000, without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from the surplus property embraced in the stocks of the banks, railways, and other corporations, and from the interest on the bonds of such corporations.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* thus takes to task a correspondent who approves of Secretary Boutwell's course of purchasing bonds at a large premium:

To settle this point without circumlocution, we ask Iconoclast Secretary Boutwell, and all those who favor his policy, a few questions:

1st. Do Greenbacks represent DOLLARS, in the full meaning of the word?

2d. If Greenbacks are NOT DOLLARS, why are they not redeemed in preference to any other of the Government *promises to pay*, for they have been due these seven years past?

3d. If Greenbacks are DOLLARS, and do not need *immediate* redemption, by what authority does the Secretary pay *twenty* per cent more for its bonds, (which are due,) than the Government promised?

It is of the utmost importance that the blood which courses through our veins should be comparatively pure. It is because of this necessity, that the heart labors constantly; forcing the blood into the lungs, where it is acted upon by the atmosphere, and is thus purified. Unless the blood is infected to an extent beyond the extraordinary power of the lungs to throw off, sickness cannot result. It is a universally admitted fact that, when the blood is pure, disease cannot trouble man. To continue in health, all that is required is to work, and refrain from trespassing upon the simple laws of nature.

It is equally true that a nation which has a healthy monetary system—a perfect circulating medium—will be, when aided by labor, in a most prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the astounding simplicity of the true system of monetary science, still it is only after massive deliberations and much laborious thought that business men can remove from their vision the veil that prevents them from understanding it thoroughly, and to appreciate its beauties.

Cotton Market.

The advices from New York and Liverpool were unfavorable, but as there was very little offered, prices were well sustained. Sales were light, and at a basis of 33c for middling and 32c for low middling. Two or three bales ordinary sold at 27@28c. A bale of new cotton, received by Taylor & Rutland, was sold at 34c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CLEARED OF COMMERCE STREET WHARF, August 27, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	67	
Received to-day		
Received previously	367,455	367,522
		367,589
Exported to-day	22	
Exported previously	367,500	367,522
Stock at noon this day		67

Receipts per Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, 4 bales; river, 25.

Exports per river, 22 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 27—2:30 p.m.—Cotton market steady. Sales so far today were sixty bales. Receipts, none.

10 a.m.—Cotton market opens heavy. Sales at all ports yesterday 169 bales. Receipts at all ports yesterday, 247 bales. Sales at New York, 94 bales uplands at 34½c.

1 p.m.—Cotton market closes steady. Ordinary, 30½c; good ditto, 32½c; low middling, 33½c; middling, 34½c; good middling, 35½c. Sales to spinners, 707 bales; to speculators, 142; for export, 16. Contracts for 250 low mid., deliverable September, at 32c; 100 low middling, November, at 29½c; 400 low middling, December, at 27½c. Sales for the week, 8272 bales, of which spinners took 3435; speculators, 1152. Exports, 35 bales; and contracts, 3856.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market is heavy at 13¼d for middling uplands and 13¼d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 6000 bales. Sales for the week, 38,000 bales, of which 9000 bales were for export and 6000 for speculation. Stock on hand, 248,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American.

3 p.m.—Cotton market tending downward; 13¼d for middling uplands and 13¼d for Orleans. Sales so far to-day, 7000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Good shipping are in demand on New Orleans account, at $2@2.50 per bbl loose, but there are few coming in.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in fair demand at 30@35c, but inferior is neglected and nominal.

BRAN—No receipts. In store, 81 per hundred.

BROOM CORN—In demand at $200 per ton for delivery before September 10th. Receipts are improving, but much of that coming in is wet-packed, which should be avoided.

BACON—Inactive and weak, with 20c an outside price for city cured clear sides, and shoulders quoted 16½@17c; choice sugar-cured canvased hams, 24@25c; breakfast bacon, 21c. Country meats are 1@2c lower.

BALING STUFFS—Bagging is steady with heavy generally at 35@36c, though we learned of lots at 24½c; light, 19@21c; iron ties, $140 per ton; rope nominal.

BEESWAX—In demand at 35c per lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, 37½c per bag; 40 lbs; fire brick, $50@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosedale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 50, and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers sell at 15@16c.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 30c for inferior to 37c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—The receipts were on a moderate scale only, and 180 sks prime shelled sold on levee at 80c, while smaller sales from store were at 90c.

CORN MEAL—No receipts and steady at $4 35@4 40 for green and $4 60@4 70 for kiln dried, per bbl, at mills and in store.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; pic-nic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c; No. 600, 19@20c; No. 500, 21@22c; No. 400, 23@24c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote cove oysters, 1 lb, cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb, cans $2 50@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb, $2 25; 2 lbs, $4 25@4 50; pears, $3 50 strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, scarce; brandy cherries, $8@8 50, sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@6.

EGGS—On account of no receipts the market was rather more animated and sales were at 25@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market inactive and weak, though stocks are light. Sales were 200 bbls at $6@7 per bbl.

FREIGHTS—Rates nominal. Uncompressed cotton is taken to New York at 90c; Insurance from Norfolk to New York, ½ per cent. Other lines offer to carry compressed cotton via Cairo at 6½c to Baltimore, 70c to Philadelphia and 80c to New York, exclusive of insurance.

GREASE—In demand at 9@10c per lb.

GUNNIES—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and refused at 10c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—Receipts were 16 bales Arkansas prairie, which were sold at $16 per ton; timothy in store, $22 50@25.

LARD—The market is steady but inactive. We quote store prices: City tendered, in tierces, 21@21½c; in kegs, 22@22½c; in caddies, 22½@23c.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ⅌ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@30c; French calf skins ⅌ dozen, $50@8 6 American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

LIVE STOCK—Sales of Texas cattle have been at $30@60 per head. There is no Western in the market and prices nominal at 3@5c gross. There is no demand for horses or mules. Sheep and lambs, $2@5 per head. Hogs dull at 7@8c.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 60 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

ONIONS—Market bare.

OATS—No receipts and lots in store generally held at 65@70c, while there is a good demand at 60@62½c.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 32@34c; raw linseed, $1 10; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

POTATOES—No receipts of consequence, and $2 50 per bbl is a firm price with jobbers.

PORK—Market inactive with mess in store $35@35 50 per bbl and other descriptions nominal; sey prime mess, $32@33 50 and rumps $29 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens in light supply, with a good demand at $4@5 per dozen, as in age and size.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, 12@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SUGAR—Garrett's bottle, ⅌ case, $15 90@16.

STARCH—Magee's, 8c; Fox's, 6½@7½c; Pioneer, 6½@7½c.

SOAP—Procter & Gamble's German mottled, 10½@10c; Schaffer's German, 9½@10; yellow rosin, 8@9c.

STEAMBOATING—Inactive and unchanged. Open Ketle Louisiana, 12@13½c; clarified, 15½@17c; Island Planed, 17½@18c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 200 lb sacks at $2 75@3; 275 large do, $2 90@3 00; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $2 60@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

WHEAT—Prime to choice red in demand for grinding at $1 20@1 30 per bushel. Sale of 150 bushels choice at $1 32.

WHISKY—Common rectified is in good speculative demand. We quote highwines, $1 20 per gallon.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. GEN. P. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

AND

BOOK BINDERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 2 Jefferson Street, Under Uptown Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Dray Tickets,

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOOKS made to order.

No. 2 Jefferson Street.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over

$2,000,000.

52 Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

52

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the Globe are UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED by the State of New York, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, or UNITED STATES BOND.

Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELING, SUICIDE or WAR does not VITIATE the policy, as is the case in most other companies.

In case the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1868,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank		99,752 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
Par value.	Market value.	
$455,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	$493 937 50	
87,500 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	95,156 25	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00	
10,000 00 Brooklyn city bds	10,470 00	
15,000 00 Quarantine stock	14,400 00	
4,000 00 Astoria bonds	4,000 00	
20,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,587 79	
$894,500 00	$722,188 74—	727,188 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		383,850 00
Debt-bearing interest—Loans on Stock, Bonds		52,000 00
Due for Premiums: Agents' accounts	$ 95,807 16	
Deferred Premiums	215,281 60—	311,088 19
All other securities		67,750 00
		$1,841,907 63

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due	30,000 00
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proofs	69,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated	10,000 00
Total liabilities (exclusive of Capital stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 08
Greatest amount in-ured on any one risk	20,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

THEO. ADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either means or mesne, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company, this

[L.S.] PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, July 1, 1868.

I, O. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and further certify that S. F. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business or insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

O. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Treasury.

M. S. JUDAH.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers

Southwestern Department,

COMPRISING

Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Office No. 17, Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

aug21

SCHOOLS.

Miss R. Bennett

Will open her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at the corner of Adams and Orleans streets, on

Monday, September 7th.

Terms, five dollars per month. aug18

Delacove Institute,

BEVERLY, N. J.,

A LEADING SCHOOL for young ladies; pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Delaware river, 20 miles from Philadelphia. For prospectus, address the Principal,

aug18 Mrs. RACHEL H. HUNT.

"GABBERT ACADEMY,"

No. 134 YANCE STREET.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open on the

First Day of September next.

Under the supervision of Miss H. LOUISE BEACH and her sister, Miss MARY BEACH. The former of the gentlemen who have so liberally endorsed, and the proprietor of the ladies now assuming the position of Principals, herewith for it a thorough fall term. Unremitting attention will be given to the solid progress of the pupils, and nothing spared to secure for them a thorough education, as well as the necessities, of a thorough education.

J. E. MERRIMAN,
President Board Trustees.

W. H. BOWERS'

Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Fontaine Streets.

WILL open on Wednesday, September 16th. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city is considered by the patrons of the school a sufficient guarantee for the future.

For Circulars, apply at book-store, or at 198 Monroe street. aug24

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama,

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken for the month. aug16

ST. AGNES ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the centre of an extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches of Useful and Ornamental that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of Two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session,

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:

For board and tuition in any of the following branches: reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elocution, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, book-keeping, linear drawing, use of the globes and use of the pencil, according to the age or class of the pupil $200

For Day Scholars, tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class as above.

For farther information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"

aug18 St. Agnes Academy.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President. aug8

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